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FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OLD SERIES—VOL. LVIII—NO 3,001 FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1893. NEW SERIES—VOL. X—NO. 542

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....AUG. 31, 1893.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

It is estimated that last year in the United States there were $16,500,000,000 of property insured against fire.

The number of business failures for the first half of the present year were 6,239 as compared with an average of 5,540 for ten years.

Ohio Democrats will open the State campaign at Newark September 14. L. T. Neal, Democratic candidate for Governor, and Vice President Stevenson will speak.

Chicago ought not to feel the effect of the financial stringency. A Chicago paper asserts that the visitors to the World's Fair spend from $200,000 to $1,000,000 daily in the city.

In 1885 the orange output of Florida was 600,000 boxes. Last year it was 3,500,000 boxes. The coming crop is estimated at 5,000,000 boxes. The price of last crop averaged $1.31 per box.

The new cruiser Minneapolis, which was recently launched from the Cramp yards in Philadelphia, is said to be one of the most complete of our war ships. It is said she is not only fast, but can steam clear around the world without touching anywhere for fuel.

Dispenser Jackson Cartledge was expelled from the Marion Street Methodist church of Columbia, S. C., on Sunday last in a meeting of the congregation, because the laws of the Church forbade the manufacture or sale by Church members of intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage.

The next session of the University will open Thursday, September 7th. Tuesday and Wednesday, September 5th and 6th, will be devoted to registration and allotment of rooms. Lectures will begin Thursday. President Winston has had over 1,000 letters during the summer, and the prospects are fine for a large attendance.

The Central Peruvian Railway across the Andes starts from sea level at Callao. It crosses the Andes range to Oroya, 136 miles from the coast. At the seventh mile it is 700 feet above the level of the sea. At the fiftieth mile the elevation is about 6000 feet and the ascent is steady and rapid until it reaches its highest point at the 106th mile, when the height is 15,665 feet.

In Alabama in two counties twenty-nine people have been murdered in three years by a gang of desperadoes, says the Wilmington Messenger. There has existed a reign of terror. No man felt safe. The trouble began with a religious and political fanatic named Bob Sims. Many people witnessed their deeds, but were too awed and scared to be witnesses against the devils. The people have at last risen up and dispersed the assassins. Those who have escaped killing are fugitives.

When George Francis Train was on the top rung of prosperity, and before he became cranky, says the Wilmington Star, he turned over $200,000 to his daughter to guard against contingencies. He now receives from her $12 a week, the sum fixed by himself, $5 of which he spends for a room, and $7 for board and incidentals. He says if he had another dollar he wouldn't know what to do with it. Train was at one time one of the leading spirits in the great enterprises of the day.

The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all ports since September 1st, 1892: Galveston, 1,044,357; New Orleans, 1,598,915; Mobile, 181,171; Savannah, 787,330; Charleston, 305,000; Wilmington, 160,451; Norfolk, 289,726; Baltimore, 62,478; New York, 107,065; Boston, 123,723; Newport News, 16,593; Philadelphia, 73,139; Westpoint, Va., 18,498; Brunswick, 80,683; Velasco, 19,486; Pensacola, 7,610; total 5,052,870. Deduct from net receipts since September 1st, 16,970 bales, making the corrected total 5,035,900 bales.

The biggest farmer in Georgia is Col. Jim Smith, of Oglethorpe. He cultivates 10,000 acres, 3,000 by hired free labor, 3,000 by convict labor, 2,000 by tenants and 2,000 by croppers. He owns 200 mules, 800 cows and oxen, and 400 hogs. His crop this year is put at 1,800 bales of cotton, 30,000 bushels corn, 10,000 bushels wheat, 16,000 bushels oats, 1,400 bushels rye, 5,000 bushels yams, 30,000 bushels turnips and 1,000 bushels Irish potatoes.

Week before last $14,000,000 of gold was imported; last week $12,000,000, and this week starts off the same way, says the N-O-Chronicle. About two millions more were added Monday, and on Saturday $4,300,000 was shipped from London, and while every day some shipments are made, to-day another very large shipment is to be made. The yellow boys are getting to come in very freely, and still that abominable act which drives all the gold out of the country is not repealed.

Judge Simonton, of the United States court, has decided that the 25th section of the South Carolina dispensary act, which forbids any common carrier to transport or any agent to deliver packages of liquor which have not the official certificate of the State dispensary that they are for the use of the State dispensary, is void under the inter-State commerce law and the 14th amendment to the constitution. The decision was made in the case of a railroad agent, who had been arrested for delivering a keg of liquor shipped from without the State to the consignee. The agent was discharged. The State has appealed to the Supreme Court.

The cost to the county of the trial of Lizzie Borden in Fall River, Mass., is now estimated at $14,000. What Miss Borden's counsel's fees were may only be inferred, but the pecuniary rewards of successful practitioners in New England are as a rule—outside of Boston at least—not more than one-third of what they are in the big cities. For defending Lizzie Borden in a New York court and securing her acquittal her leading counsel would not have asked less than $25,000. The items of the bill of costs to the county include $500 to Assistant District Attorney William H. Moody, $1,400 to Professor Wood of Harvard, $2,574 to other medical experts, $1,587 to stenographers, $1,375 to jury fees and 18,760 to deputy sheriffs.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

Rev. Dr. Howard, who was some time ago arrested in Chicago on the charge of making fraudulent use of the mails and escaped, has been re-arrested in Jackson, Tenn. ——The C. B. Woodword Printing company, of St. Louis, has assigned. ——Michigan lumber mills which shut down a week ago have opened with a reduction of 25 per cent. in wages payable in store orders. Men from other mills made the operatives stop work. ——Surgeon General Wyman has advised strict quarantine against Brunswick. ——The numerous cattle thieves and smugglers on the upper Rio Grande are being rounded up and captured by the sheriffs and their posses. Many of them are prominent citizens. ——The New Orlean clearing house has decided to issue certificates to persons having money on deposit in the banks. ——New York was visited by a severe wind and rain storm Wednesday night. Much damage was done in that city, on Long Island, Asbury Park, N. J., and neighboring points. Many vessels were driven ashore. The captain, mate, steward and one sailor of a fishing schooner were drowned at Asbury Park. A great deal of property was destroyed at the sea-shore resorts. ——Relief camps have been established at Waynesville, Ga., where the Brunswick homeless are being cared for. ——Jacksonville sent $1,000 in cash and $500 worth of provisions to Brunswick. ——The Southern Five Fathom Bank light ship near Lewes, Del., has been sunk. ——T. A. Cunningham, once a noted revenue officer, has been assassinated in West Virginia by a desperado named Eugene Robinson. ——Congressman Turner, of Georgia, has had a conference with Surgeon General Wyman in regard to furnishing food and medicine to the destitute at Brunswick. It is thought such supplies can be furnished from the epidemic fund of the hospital bureau. ——Orders have been given the officers in charge of the Cape Charles quarantine station to take extra precautions in the case of vessels from Brunswick and other Southern ports entering Chesapeake bay. ——Investigation shows that the defunct banking house of E. K. Smith & Co., of Columbia, Penn., will pay about nothing. ——The report from Welch, McDowell county, West Virginia, of the shooting of Deputy Sheriff T. A. Cunningham by the desperado Eugene Rabinson has been confirmed. Deputy Cunningham was known throughout West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and the Carolinas, having been until recently a revenue officer, and having figured in many of the most noted moonshine cases. He was considered one of the bravest officers in the service. Robinson was charged with the murder of a colored man and it is supposed that he shot Cunningham to be rid of an important witness. ——A dispatch from Fort McKavett, Tex., states that the numerous cattle thieves and smugglers who infest that section of the upper Rio Grande border are being rounded up and that there is much excitement over the arrests which have already been made. Sheriffs from Valverde and the surrounding counties have been out night and day for the last week, in all about fifty men. The hunt is not over yet and more arrests are expected to follow in a few days. All who have been arrested so far are prominent citizens, and their arrest has created great surprises in the community. ——An increase of demand from New England jobbers of cottons, is offset by a heavy cancellation of orders for woolens in the hands of millers. ——The list of business failures for the past seven days number 456, which contrasts with 169 in the week one year ago. ——Solicitor Reese has written the Secretary of the Treasury an opinion that he has authority to use a portion of the fund for preventing the introduction and spread of contagious diseases, to alleviate the distress of the people of Brunswick, Ga., in consequence of the yellow fever panic. This opinion is based on representations by Surgeon General Wyman that the fever will probably spread unless something is done at once to relieve the suffering of people. ——J. B. Bowan, candidate for postmaster at Louisburg, is in Washington trying to get the department to act, but Mr. Bissell is averse to turning out any postmaster until his commission expires. ——Representative Grady has not indorsed any one for postmaster at Aberdeen, Moore county. ——The representatives of the labor organizations of the Louisville and Nashville railroad voted on the proposition of the road to reduce wages. The vote was in secret session, but it is thought the proposition was voted down. A strike will hardly be ordered. ——A posse in Tennessee have a fight with a band of negro robbers. One of the latter is killed and one of the posse wounded. ——A prominent cattle man in Kinney county, Texas, was found murdered last week. Robbery was the motive. ——The treasury has exhausted its paper money and is paying out gold. ——The Florida State health officer declares the continuance of restrictions against Port Tampa no longer necessary. ——The Kearsage started for Wilmington from New York Friday with the monitor Nantucket in tow. ——Secretary Carlisle is trying to defeat the pending bill regarding whiskey in bonded warehouses. ——The Brunswick Board of Health announces that there is not a case of yellow fever in that city. ——Bradstreet says there are indications of an increase in the volume of trade and a better feeling in business circles; that the prices of products are unfavorably effected by the financial conditions; that what changes reported in the feeling in business circles at the South are for the better. ——The Galveston Cotton Exchange passes resolutions urging the Texas delegation to vote for the repeal of the Sherman act and postponing other silver legislation to the regular term of Congress. ——The schooner Thomas Ball was wrecked near Cape Henry by the hurricane Wednesday night. Her crew were rescued the next day by a British steamer. ——Cholera is bad in Russia. There are several hundred deaths weekly from it. ——Cincinnati and Chicago are considering the question of giving employment to the enforced idle people by putting them to work on public improvements. A good idea no doubt. ——The State grop-shop business in South Carolina is threatened with immediate dissolution. The Inter-State Commerce law stands like a lion in Tillman's way. He will fight the railroads in the United Supreme Court. ——At Athens, Ga., a difficulty occurred between Bruce Hoffman, a son of Dr. J. R. Hoffman, and Clytus Glanton, a young man from near Elk river. Hoffman was shot through the head and killed while Glanton was severely cut. Glanton was arrested and lodged in jail. A feud had existed between the young men for some time.

Toasts and Speeches at the Banquet.

To the sentiment, "The Veteran Southern Soldier: Mirror of chivalry, exemplar of patriotism and devotion, he has immortalized the 'gray,' and no rude hand of our's shall ever dishonor it," Col. W. J. Green responded.

RESPONSE OF THE HON. W. J. GREEN.

Mr. President:

"The Veteran Southern Soldier, "is the toast. Where's the man in this broad world, who can do justice to the subject, for the integral unit imports the aggregate army and when and where has the world ever seen such another.

Cæsar had his "Tenth Legion," Napoleon his "Old Guard." It was the proud boast of these two greatest of soldiers that to that extent he led "Invincibles," for each corps was composed of the *pick* of an all conquering army.

You bid me talk of an *Army*, composed of Tenth Legions and Old Guards. The theme is far too fruitful for a "*post prandial*" or even a hundred fat Folios.

In "our late unpleasantness" the unit component at the start gave little promise to the martinet, of the heroic and historic outcome later on. Most impatient of control was he, not a soldierly quality, for he had been reared in an atmosphere of self-reliance and self assertion, comfort and ease had been his portion whether in high or subordinate degree, and these had up to then been thought to be enervating in war.

Well do I recall the remark of an old campaigner, who had seen hard service in the Texas revolution, as he saw the "Warren Guards" in which I was a proud high private, (and which by the way was one of the two first companies to reach the camp of organization) start off with some half a dozen baggage wagons and a score or so of African attendants. My son, he said, you boys little realize what war is; but you will soon learn and then you'll dispense with useless equipage." We did and made the great campaign of Invasion with about that allowance of transportation to the brigade, ordnance stores excepted. And so in other essentials, they proved themselves equally apt scholars to learn.

Self will gave way to rational and essential subordination and submission to authority, and every selfish impulse to patriotic purpose. As consequence resultant, an army was soon evolved which by consensus of opinion of all impartial judges of it's day, was the best starving, the raggedest looking, the readiest marching, the hardest working, the hardest fighting, the most overmatched, the poorest paid and withal the least complaining army that the world has ever seen. Such has been the world's verdict up to this time, and such will posterity's be for all time. No wonder that such an army surpassed in daring, endurance and achievment all of the armies of recorded history. No wonder that individual instances of God-like heroism were so common to the rank and file that war correspondents and other scribes could not keep up with them. No wonder that such material produced Captains in brief space to rival if not surpass the mightiest of the French Revolutionary epoch and of the Napoleonic wars ensuing and these not unoft rising literally from the ranks. No wonder that matchless quintette, Davis and Lee and Sidney Johnston and Jackson and Forest, surpassing in tactical forecast and strategical acumen any like number in any antecedent war, should have been the natural development of such a superb soldiery. In the war with Mexico, fought mainly by "Southern Soldiers," and which added a priceless empire to our Common Country more than quadruple in area that of the original Thirteen Colonies, four of these had shown the metal of which they were made; and one of them acting upon his individual responsibility at critical juncture as Colonel of a regiment of "Southern Soldiers," did save an Army and turn the tide from seemingly inevitable defeat to glorious victory in the great battle of Buena Vista. Naturally it was reserved for the purest branch of the greatest of all races, rocked as they had been in English Cradles, suckled by Anglo Saxon mothers and trained by Anglo Saxon fathers, to raise Soldiers to work such miracles of prowess as were wrought by these. Do you wonder my young soldier friends of the succeeding generation whose beards were not then sprouted, and hence were denied the privilege of participation, that your fathers are proud that they were in that Army and that their names brought no taint or suspicion of taint to the muster roll? As a rule it's the sole consolation of most who made up the ragged brigades when patriotism was paramount and blood the only legal tender. If self sacrifice for principle, opinion and the rights of man, entitles to the Martyr's Crown, as some there be who hold, then many there be in nameless graves and others soon to follow, who in their old tattered gray may not presumptuously claim canonization or a ticket of admission at least to the innermost Courts of "Walhalla." It's the only reward they can hope for, but in heroic lands and heroic age (not the golden!) it is the highest guerdon that the patriot hero craves. No gorgeous Soldier Homes for him, no plethoric pension rolls with his name inscribed thereon! Mere bathos his sole reward! quoth the mercenary utilitarian; but the mercenary lies.

It is high incentive to noble aspiration to those who follow after. Such I'm sure it is to the gentlemen of the three oldest military organizations in the New world, whom I now have the honor of addressing, and which furnished Lieutenants, Captains, and Colonels ready equipped to the young Republic in the glorious days that saw it's rise, and decimated contingents in the melancholly day of it's fall. And there gentlemen comes in the utility in part of an organized, well drilled, uniformed militia. It supplies drill masters and regimental officers in war, and holds up the Sheriff's hands in peace. By the way—Gentlemen of the Richmond Blues, you and I ought to know each other. Methinks our acquaintance dates back over one and thirty years ago, when the Captain of the "Blues" of that day, the gallant and gifted O. Jennings Wise, laid down his young life on his country's Altar on Roanoke Island.

Yes, gentlemen of the three companies, two of which from best loved sister states, we welcome to-night with open arms and fervent, heartfelt, "God bless you, and better acquaintance," I repeat that the best and most economical mainstay of free States, is a well equipped militia, and don't take umbrage at the term, always barring brazen-faced pretenders and cowardly make believe, who when the fight is over rate their thirty days of bloodless service on the Pension Roll at ten thousand times it's value. Moot question here, which is best, a hundred million dollar army such as is kept up by the three great European Powers, or a two hundred million dollar army of Pensioned Dead Beats like ours, many of whom deserved "drumming out" in war, and whose sum total of patriotism is for the most part gauged by the yard stick of dollars and cents: Such was not and is not the Southern Soldier." I have told you his only reward or hope of reward was the consciousness of duty well performed. That you gentlemen round-about in soldier clothes, would for like righteous cause and like reward imitate and emulate your forbears and predecessors of that day, none can doubt, surpass them, none can, now, henceforth and forever.

Hence, I repeat, the mere utilitarian lies when he would relegate to the realm of abstract sentimentality the most incisive spur that can actuate the "Southern soldier," the laudable ambition to rival such Titans of a previous age.

Reference has been made more than once to the hue of his soiled and threadbare raiment. A word or two additional may not be out of place on such an occasion as this. "Before the war," "gray" was not an attractive color, and even a generation after we old gray beards don't like it too conspicuous on the tops of our pates. It's of a sombre tint and suggestive of seriosity. Such it was on the back of the little Corsican who for a time remapped a continent and scattered crowns about as a wayward child does it's playthings.

But it was as the symbolical color of the Southern soldier that it acquired a far more historic fascination. Intertwined with heroism and self-abnegation in the garland of patriotism, it is far more attractive to those who wore it and to those who thus recall it, than any hue of the rainbow's tint, or any blend of the fifty thousand in the mosaic gallery of the Vatican! Let Southern born, and especially the "Southern soldier," so continue to revere it until the Archangel sounds the final reveille. No more fitting close to my pleasing task occurs in addressing the sons of such fathers, than the dying injunction of one such to his son as he handed him his trusty and well-tried blade: "Wear it my boy with honor, draw it only in conscience approving cause, and once drawn sheathe it not in dishonor."

Mr. Bryan's Great Speech on Silver.

"Mr. Speaker, I shall accomplish my full purpose if I am able to impress upon the members of the House the far reaching consequences which may follow our action and quicken their appreciation of the grave responsibility which presses upon us. Historians tell us that the victory of Charles Martel, at Tours, determined the history of all European countries. It was a contest 'between the crescent and the cross' and when, on that fateful day, the Frankish prince drove back the followers of Abd-Rahman he rescued the West from 'The all-drestroying grasp of Islam,' and saved to Europe its christian civilization.

"One hundred and seventeen years ago the liberty Bell gave notice to a waiting and expectant people that Independence had been declared. There may be doubting, trembling ones among us now, but, sirs, I do not overestimate it when I say that out of 12,000,000 of voters more than ten millions are waiting, anxiously waiting, for the signal which shall announce the financial independence of the United States. This Congress cannot more surely win the approval of a grateful people than by declaring that this nation, the grandest which the world has ever seen, has the right and the ability to legislate for its own people on every subject, regardless of the wishes, the entreaties or the threats of foreign powers.

"A greater than Tours is here. In my humble judgment the vote of this House on the subject under consideration may bring to the people of the West and South, to the people of the United States, and to all mankind, weal or woe beyond the power of language to describe or imagination to conceive. In the princely palace and in the humblest hamlet; by the financier and by the poorest toiler; here, in Europe, and everywhere, the proceedings of this Congress upon this proplem will be read and studied, and as our actions bless or blight we shall be commended or condemned.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

"They tell us that our platform demands repeal, but does it demand repeal only? Shall we take away the 'cowardly makeshift' before we restore the real thing for which that 'temporary expedient' was substituted? As well denounce one kind of food because it lacks nourishment and then refuse all food to the patient. They shall not be permitted to thus mutilate the platform. No such inexcusable attempt at garbling has been witnessed since the minister took from the sentence, 'Let him which is on the housetop not come down to take anything out of the house,' the words 'topnot come down' and inveighed against the feminine habit of wearing the hair in a knot on the top of the head. They demand of us unconditional repeal. They demand that we give up all that we have in the way of silver legislation before we know what we are to receive. Shall we surrender on these terms? Rollin tells that the third Punic war was declared by the Romans and that a messenger was sent to Carthage to announce the declaration after the army had started on its way. The Carthagenians at once sent representatives to treat for peace. The Romans first demanded the delivery of 300 hostages before they would enter into negotiations. When some of the nobles had been given into their hands they demanded the surrender of all the arms and implements of warfare before announcing the terms of the treaty. The conditions were sorrowfully but promptly complied with and the people who boasted of a Hannibal and a Hamilcar gave up to their enemies every weapon of offence and defence. Then the Roman Consul, rising up before the humiliated representatives of Carthage, said: "I cannot but commend you for the readiness with which you have obeyed every order. The decree of the Roman Senate is that Carthage shall be destroyed." Sirs, what will be the answer of the people whom you represent, who are wedded to the gold and silver coinage of the constitution, if you vote for unconditional repeal and return to tell them that you were commended for the readiness with which you obeyed every order, but that Congress has decreed that one-half of the people's metalic money shall be destroyed?

"They demand unconditional surrender, do they? Why, sirs, we are the ones to grant terms. Standing by the pledges of all the parties in this country, backed by the history of a hundred years, sustained by the most sacred interests of humanity itself, we demand an unconditional surrender of the principle of gold monometallism as the first condition of peace."

THE PRESIDENT DECRIED.

"The President has recommended unconditional repeal. It is not sufficient to say that he is honest. So were the mothers who with misguided zeal threw their children into the Ganges. The question is not, 'Is he honest,' but 'is he right?' He won the confidence of the toiling masses of this country because he taught that 'public office is a public trust' and because he convinced them of his courage and his sincerity. But are they willing to say, in the language of Job, 'Though he slay me, yet will I trust him!' Whence comes this irresistible demand for unconditional repeal? Are not the representatives here as near to the people and as apt to know their wishes? Whence comes the demand? Not from the workshop and the farm, not from the toilers of this country, who create its wealth in time of peace and protect its flag in time of war, but from the middlemen, from what are termed the 'business interests,' and largely from that class which can force Congress to let it issue money at a pecuniary profit to itself if silver is abandoned. The President has been deceived. He can no more judge the wishes of the great mass of our people by the expressions of these men than he can measure the ocean's silent depths by the foam upon its waves. Mr. Powderly, who spoke at Chicago a few days ago in favor of the free coinage of silver at the present ratio and against the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, voiced the sentiment of more laboring men than have ever addressed the President or this House in favor of repeal. Go among the agricultural classes; go among the poor, whose little is as precious to them as the rich man's fortune is to him, and whose family is as dear, and you will not find the haste to destroy the issue of money or the unfriendliness to silver which is manifested in money centres. There are thousands, yes, tens of thousands, aye, even millions, who have not yet bowed the knee to Baal.

AN APPEAL TO MR. CLEVELAND.

"Let the President take courage. Muehlbach relates an incident in the life of the great military hero of France. At Marengo the 'Man of Destiny,' sad and disheartened, thought the battle lost. He called to a drummer boy and ordered him to beat a retreat. The lad replied: 'Sire, I do not know how. Desaix has never taught me retreat, but I can beat a charge. Oh, I can beat a charge that would make the dead fall into line! I beat that charge at the Bridge of Lodi; I beat it at Mount Tabor; I beat it at the Pyramids; may I beat it here?' The charge was ordered, the battle won and Marengo was added to the victories of Napoleon. Oh, let our gallant leader draw inspiration from the street gamin of Paris! In the face of an enemy proud and confident the President has wavered. Engaged in the battle royal between the money power and the common people he has ordered a retreat. Let him not be dismayed. He has won greater victories than Napoleon, for he is a warrior who has conquered without a sword. He restored fidelity in the public service; he converted Democratic hope into realization; he took up the banner of tariff reform and carried it to triumph. Let him continue that greater fight for the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution to which three national platforms have pledged him. Let his clarion voice call the party hosts to arms; let him but speak the language of the Senator from Texas in reply to those who would destroy the use of silver. In this hour fraught with peril to the whole country, I appeal to the unpurchased representatives of the American people to meet this bold and insolent demand like men. Let us stand in the breach and call the battle on and never leave the field until the people's money shall be restored to the mints on equal terms with gold, as it was years ago. Let this command be given and the air will resound with the tramp of men scarred in a score of battles for the people's rights. Let this command be given and this Marengo will be our glory and not our shame.

"THE PARTING OF THE WAYS."

Well has it been said by the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Vest) that we have come to the parting of the ways. To-day the Democratic party stands between two great forces each inviting its support. On the one side stand the corporate interests of the nation, its moneyed institutions, its aggregations of wealth and capital, imperious, arrogant, compassionless. They demand special legislation, favor, privileges and immunities. They can subscribe magnificently to campaign funds; they can strike down opposition with their all-pervading influence, and to those who fawn and flatter bring ease and plenty. They demand that the Democratic party shall become their agent to execute their merciless decrees.

"On the other side stands that unnumbered throng which gave its name to the Democratic party and for which it has assumed to speak. Work-worn and dust-begrimed, they make their mute appeal. They hear of average wealth increased on every side, and feel the inequality of its distribution. They see an over-production of everything desired, because of the under-production of the ability to buy. They cannot pay for loyalty except with their suffrages, and can only punish with their condemnation. Although the ones who most deserve the fostering care of government, their cries for help too often beat in vain against the outer wall, while others find ready access to legislative halls. This army, vast and daily vaster growing, begs the Democratic party to be its champion in the present conflict. It cannot press its claims amid sounds of revelry. Its phalanxes do not form in grand parade, nor has it gaudy banners floating on the breeze. Its battle hymn is 'Home Sweet Home;' its war cry 'Equality before the law.' To the democratic party, standing between these two irreconcilable forces, uncertain to which side to turn, and conscious that upon its choice its fate depends come the words of Israel's second law giver: 'Choose you this day whom ye will serve.' What will the answer be?

"Let me invoke the memory of him whose dust made sacred the soil of Monticello when he joined the dead but sceptred sovereigns who still rule our spirits from their urns. He was called a demagogue and his followers a mob, but the immortal Jefferson dared to follow the best promptings of his heart. He placed man above matter, humanity above property, and spurning the bribes of wealth and power, pleaded the cause of the common people. It was this devotion to their interests which made his party invincible while he lived and will make his name revered while history endures.

And what message comes to us from the Hermitage? When a crisis like this one arose and the national bank of his day sought to control the politics of the nation, God raised up an Andrew Jackson, who had the courage to grapple with that great enemy; and, by overthrowing it, he made himself the idol of the people and reinstated the Democratic party in public confidence. What will the decision be to-day? The democratic party has won the greatest success in its history. Standing upon this victory-crowned summit, will it turn its face to the rising or the setting sun? Will it choose blessings or curses, life or death—which?

Mr. Sibley's Speech.

The new members of the House continue to come to the front. The star speech of the day was delivered by Mr. Sibley, of Pennsylvania, the only member of the Keystone State who is opposed to placing the United States upon a single gold standard and who is a firm advocate of bi-metallism. He is about 53 years of age, gifted with a fine voice and a vast fund of wit and great flow of language. He immediately took his place among the orators, the logicians and the humorists of the House.

On the other side of the question there appeared another new champion—Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts,—who succeeds Mr. Lodge. He is a fine speaker and attracted the attention of his colleagues. He, besides having a good delivery, has a keen appreciation of humor and commanded an interested audience.

The silver debate was resumed immediately after the reading of the journal, and the floor was accorded to Mr. Sibley, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, who is in favor of a bi metallic standard. He spoke in support of the proposition suggested by Mr. Johnson of Ohio, providing that the holders of United States bonds might deposit those securities with the Government, receiving therefore treasury notes. The time had come, he said, when the clearing houses of the great cities should no longer dominate and control the policy of the 67,000,000 workers of this land. The bi-metallists were as anxious as were the gentlemen on the other side to put a speedy end to the present depression, and this end could be attained here and now by enacting into law the Johnson proposition. There were various causes for the present panic. One of these causes was that the gentleman from Ohio, Harter, the ex-Congressman from Massachusetts, George Fred Williams, and others had howled in speeches and through the magazines, had howled incessantly for a single gold standard and had predicted disaster. The gold men called the bi-metallists "calamity howlers," yet if there had been more bi-metallist "calamity howlers" than there had been on the other side, he did not know where in the pages of history to find them. Another cause of the panic was the reform club of New York. He thought that the Speaker knew something about the reform club [Laughter.] The club had attempted to fix up the tariff before the meeting of Congress [Laughter.] The members of that club made the responsibilities of Representatives few and their labors light. [Laughter]. Another thing was responsible for the panic, and that, the New York bankers. The advocates of the gold standard said that the bankers of the East had come to the relief of the Government. He who hath eyes and had noted current events knew better than that. Laughter and applause.] Who had demanded that Congress should be called in extra session? No body of agriculturalists had demanded it, no body of laborers had asked for it. The demand had come from the absorbers of the country's wealth. It came not from the 67,000,000 of American citizens, but from the 24,000 who had acquired one-half of the national wealth and wanted, as soon as they could, the balance of it. [Laughter and applause.] He stood by the Democracy which had respect for the man who toiled, as well as for the man who absorbed. [Applause.] He stood by Democracy as exemplified by the first Democrat, the Democrat who said that the man who was naked and hungry and sick was his brother. [Applause.] That man had been crucified because he had entered the temple of the Living God and scourged from it the money lenders. [Applause.] Since he (Sibley) had been in Washington he had been asked why he, comfortably off in this world's goods, and coming from Pennsylvania should take the position that he now did. His reply was that the people of Pennsylvania could still read, write and think. They read their Bibles; and they knew that the command was as true to-day as it had been when the thunder from Sinai said: Thou shalt not steal. [Applause.] Gentlemen in favor of the single gold standard said that England was against bi-metallism; that France was against it; that Germany was against it, and even that the administration was against it. [Laughter.] But no such opposition would put out the spark of liberty on this continent. [Applause.]

It was said that the odds were against the bi-metallists. Granted. What then! Should they ask for quarter and say that their work was done? Say rather that the greater glory would be theirs if the field was won. [Applause.] The workingmen—the men who turned the furrow—were thinking over this financial question. The mechanic as he stood at his lathe, while the shaft revolved, revolved in his mind this problem; and he (Sibley) did not understand why that man could not attain as perfect an apprehension of it as the man who walked to the stock exchange at 10 o'clock in the morning, stayed there until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, went to his office and balanced up his accounts, sauntered up town for dinner at Delmonico's, went to the theatre, took a box for the evening and then sat down with the boys and played draw poker until 4 o'clock the next morning. [Laughter and applause]. The demonetization act of 1873 was a traitorous act, and along with the names of Judas Iscariot and Benedict Arnold would be placed the names of those who caused the crime of 1873. [Applause.] Now Congress was asked to say that the Democrats of the past who had drawn up the platforms of the party had been unwise and unpatriotic. Congress was asked to say that there was a man of such transcentental genius that he could look into the future twenty years ahead of anybody else; and it was asked to go down on its knees before this man and offer an apotheosis to a man who sat in the other side of the Capitol. For one, he never would. [Applause.] At one time he was a gold monometalist. But he studied the question and he was no longer one, because he would rather be honest than be a monometallist. [Cheers, laughter and applause.] It was said that the Republicans were going to join with the Democrats in repealing the Sherman law. What Republicans and what Democrats? The Republicans of the East and the Democrats of the East? But in his opinion the salvation of the country depended upon the people who were living west of the Alleghanies and south of the Mason and Dixon line. [Applause.] Charles I. had attempted to coerce Parliament, and he had lost his head. When the people of France had asked for bread, a flippant Queen had inquired why they asked not for cake. and one day, when some Knights of the Bedchamber had entered these halls and intimidated the kingly pleasure and the members' duty, there might arise a modern Mirabeau who would drive him hence and tell him: "We are here by the will of God and the votes of the sovereign people, whose mandate alone we recognize and whose behests we alone obey." [Cheers.]

Mr. Sibley spoke for more than two hours and not for a moment did he lack the attention of his colleagues; and in his maiden speech he took front rank with the orators and humorists of the house.

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The majority of people die sooner than they should. Evidence of this fact is growing daily. Waring says: "Disease is not a consequence of life; it is due to unnatural conditions of living—neglect, abuse, want." Dr. Stephen Smith, on the same subject, "Man is born to health and long life; disease is unnatural, death, except from old age, is accidental, and both are preventable by human agencies." This is almost invariably true of death resulting from heart disease. Careless over-exertion, intemperate use of tea, coffee, tobacco, alcoholic or other stimulants are generally the causes of this difficulty, and indifference to its progress results in sudden death, or long sickness ending in death. By the newspapers it can be seen that many prominent and hundreds of persons in private life die from heart disease every day.

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E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., AUG. 31, 1893.

THE VOTE IN THE HOUSE.

The vote in the House of Representatives on Mr. Bland's free coinage amendments to Mr. Wilson's bill to repeal the purchase clause of the Sherman act, and then on the bill itself, was taken on Monday, as arranged at the outset. It was understood from the beginning that Mr. Wilson's bill would pass the House, but neither side anticipated its passage by such a large majority as it received. The vote was 239 for repeal to 110 against it. The smallest majority, 78, obtained by the repealers was on the amendment to restore the Bland-Allison act of 1878. The majorities on the ratios ranged from 101 to 140.

But, as our Washington correspondent says, it would be a great mistake to suppose that this vote represents the silver sentiment of the House, which is largely in favor of bimetalism. It simply signifies that there were enough Democrats in the House who considered the continued existence of the Sherman act as a menace to Democratic unity, or possibly as a factor in the money stringency, to add their votes to the almost solid Republican vote and thus to produce the large majority obtained for unconditional repeal. In doing so these Democrats have relied upon the good faith and honor of the repeal Democrats who have insisted that their desire for immediate repeal was due solely to their belief that repeal was necessary to relieve the present financial distress. Our readers will remember what Senator Vance said about the professed friend of silver who, by submitting to the unconditional repeal of the only law on the statute books recognizing silver as money, would leave the affirmative legislation then necessary to restore bimetalism to the justice of capital or the chapter of accidents. If by any unfortunate mischance the Senate shall confirm the House's action, we have no hope that Senator Vance's fears would prove groundless.

It is gratifying to observe that all of our North Carolina Democratic representatives voted for Mr. Bland's amendments, and, with exception of Mr. Bunn, against repeal. Our Republican member, Mr. Settle, voted against the amendments and for repeal. Of the 124 Southern members, 56 only voted for repeal, and, if we leave out Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia, practically Northern States, of 113 votes from the South proper only 45 were for repeal. Republican New England voted solid for repeal.

In the two weeks' debate in the House, the argument as well as the facts were altogether on the side of the bimetalists. The champion of the repealers, Mr. Bourke Cockran, of New York, appears to be a very ignorant person. He said we had too much money and that "the scarcity of money results only from putting bogus money into circulation." He likened our present panic to that of 1793 in England, when the redundancy of money caused a collapse and panic. He exhibits his dense ignorance here. The redundant currency of England in 1793 consisted of the non-legal tender paper currency of the Bank of England and innumerable private and country banks, none of which, the Bank of England included, were government institutions. All the currency of the United States is legal tender, and is issued and guaranteed by the government. It is all so good in the people's estimation that they hoard it, paper, silver and all. In the English panic of 1793, the currency was so depreciated that holders hastened to get rid of it, and the run on the banks to secure its redemption in specie caused the panic.

If the Sherman law had anything to do with the present panic, it was the threat of repeal that caused the people to hoard the money which reason taught them repeal would enhance the value of.

A CAUTION.

It is stated upon high authority that the press news associations and nearly all the great daily papers are controlled by the money power, and that their tremendous influence is being used in aid of the effort to permanently establish European conditions in this country through the appreciation of gold and by making it the only money of ultimate redemption. It will be well, therefore, for the public to take with some distrust the statements emanating from the sources mentioned. For example, the New York World and the New York Herald, and other gold bug papers, stated on Monday, and no doubt are stating to-day, that the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act was sure to pass the Senate. As we have several times had occasion to say, this is, in our opinion, hardly probable. Our reason for this opinion is as follows: The Democrats—(not John Sherman, the Republican, who has the effrontery to threaten the innovation of the cloture if the Democrats do not vote as he desires)—the Democrats control the Senate. A decided majority of the Democratic Senators are unalterably opposed to the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act, both on principle and because it is in effect forbidden by the Chicago platform. Is it in any degree probable that this majority will allow themselves to be overridden in the caucus by the minority on such a vital question? Certainly not. And the minority Democratic Senators, we may be sure, are too good democrats to bolt the caucus decision. The result must be an amendment to the House repeal bill that will satisfy the bimetalist sentiment of the country.

In contrast to the predictions of the gold papers and their correspondents is the statement of the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, a member of the Administration in touch with the President, as given in the following telegram which has found its way into the Herald:

CHICAGO, ILL., August 27, 1893.—"There is considerable doubt as to an unconditional repeal of the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman act," was the opinion expressed today by W. H. Simms, First Assistant Secretary of the Interior

"When I left Washington two days ago," said Mr. Simms, "the sentiment in favor of the unconditional repeal was rapidly gaining strength in the House of Representatives and I think that sentiment will carry the House beyond question to-morrow. The Senate will be deliberate in its action, but the repeal will probably be passed there eventually with some conditions. While I cannot be confident, I believe that the silver purchasing clause will be repealed with a change of ratio in the Senate which may vary from sixteen to twenty-four to one."

THE PEOPLE ARE NOT FOOLS.

The late William H. Vanderbilt expressed his contempt for the American masses, the ten millions out of twelve who used to do their voting as they were bidden by the bosses, in his usual classical way. He said, "the people be damned." The gold bug papers seem to have the same contemptuous opinion of them. Says the New York Herald:

When we cease our compulsory purchases the confidence in our currency will be restored, for nobody questions our ability to maintain the parity of the silver currency already in existence provided we repeal the Sherman law and stop increasing it.

Who has lost confidence in "our currency?" Precisely the reverse is the truth. The people have been exhibiting the highest degree of confidence in the currency by hoarding it. The Herald's reckless statements may "go down" with the hoodlums of the tenement houses of the Eastern cities, but the working men as well as the substantial citizens of the rural States, whose brains have not lost the reasoning faculty, know better.

Washington Letter.

From Our Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28, 1893.

No surprise was felt by anybody when the House passed the bill for the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman silver law. So nearly all of the members had announced in advance how they would vote that the result was a foregone conclusion days ago. The man who accepts this action of the House as an indication that a majority of its members oppose silver as money makes a mistake. It indicates nothing of the kind. On the contrary, an overwhelming majority of the House favors bimetalism, as will be shown by future legislation. Those who voted for repeal did so because they agreed with President Cleveland in believing that the purchase of silver bullion by the government was the main cause of the country's financial troubles and that it ought to be stopped, if for no other reason, because the business sentiment of the country is so strongly opposed to it.

Although the Wilson repeal bill will now go to the Senate it is not probable that it will be acted upon, because the Vorhees repeal bill, with the clause declaring Bimetalism to be the policy of the United States, is already before the Senate, and is preferable to the democratic leaders in the Senate. Although the opponents of unconditional repeal still maintain a bold front in the Senate, since the great silver speeches of Senators Vorhees and Hill, last week, both of whom took strong ground in favor of repeal, the sentiment in favor of repeal has been steadily growing, and it is now the general opinion that a majority of the Senate will vote for repeal when the bill can be voted upon, but when that will be no man can safely predict, certainly not until after there shall have been one of the most memorable struggles in the annals of the Senate, as the Senators from the silver-producing States will make use of every known parliamentary weapon to prevent a vote.

The new rules for the House are a decided improvement upon those of the last session, although the changes have been few. Although few in number the changes are important and were all made with one object in view—the lessening of the power of filibusterers to do mischief. One of the most far reaching of the changes is that which makes one hundred a quorum when the House is sitting as a committee of the whole and gives this committee authority to limit debate, an authority which under the rules of the last Congress had to be obtained from the House, which could not act without the presence of a constitutional quorum.

The Senate has been, in accordance with its usual practice of taking things easy, adjourning from Friday to Monday each week, but Senators Vorhees and McPherson, of the Finance committee, have given notice of the intention of that Committee to oppose the loss of another working day until the two bills reported from the committee shall have been disposed of. The two bills are those for the increase of national bank currency, and the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman silver law. The first now has the right of way,, but Senator Vorhees has said that he would move to side-track it and take up the repeal bill if any disposition is shown to use it to postpone action on the repeal bill.

Secretary Herbert can see no good reason why an agent of the Carnegie Steel Company, even though that agent be a naval officer "on leave," shall be furnished free of charge with a desk in the Ordnance bureau of the Navy department, where he has access to all the plans of the department. So he has notified Lieutenant Charles A. Stone, the Carnegie agent, that he can no longer use the Navy department building for his private office.

President Cleveland returns to Washington this week to remain until the close of the extra session, and when that will be depends on the Senate.

It has not yet been definitely decided whether the House shall go right ahead with general legislation, or wait for the Senate to act upon the silver question, but it will be this week.

The House Ways and Means committee will, at its meeting this week, map out a tariff programme and decide whether the tariff shall be revised upon the information now at hand or hearings be granted to those interested in proposed changes.

The committee on Banking and Currency will this week decide whether a bill for the repeal of the tax on State bank currency shall be favorably reported to the House. It is stated that a majority of the committee is opposed to repeal at this time, largely because of the disturbed financial condition of the country.

Mr. Hill's Speech.

Press Telegram.]

The existing financial disturbance he attributed to three causes: First it is the natural or inevitable result incident to many years of real or ficticious prosperity. The nation is not unlike an individual. Sickness is incident to humanity and commercial panics are incident to trade.

Besides, we are suffering from the evils of over-production. The balance of trade has unfortunately been against us. We have sold our railroad and other securities abroad instead of at home, and the interest, as well as portions of the principal, have been coming due and must be paid in gold, because "it was so nominated in the bond" and hence our gold has naturally been leaving us for foreign shores.

Unquestionably some of the present difficulty may be attributed to the uneasiness of our protected industries, which have been accustomed to rely to a certain extent upon governmental favoritism to support them. I do not disguise the fact that such uneasiness exists and that it contributes its share to the general disturbance of financial affairs. But there is no relief for this situation unless the dominant party abandons its principles and surrenders in advance to the interests which were defeated at the last election.

The Democratic party is pledged to tariff reform. It must redeem its pledge, come what may. Of course it must be expected there will be some friction. It is unavoidable. It is incident to the anticipated withdrawal of public aid from private enterprises, and it cannot be prevented, but must be endured. The people perfectly understood the question last fall, and they voted with their eyes wide open. Our course in onward, and we shall not retreat.

Second, some portion of the present panic may be traced to a concerted effort on the part of numerous mono-metallists to produce it, in order to further discredit silver as a part of the standard money of the country. The best financial system in the world could not withstand such an organized and vicious attack upon it. These promoters of public peril represent largely the creditor class, the men who desire to appreciate the gold dollar in order to subserve their own self-interest, and the men wholly unfamiliar with the true principles of monetary science.

Third, the Sherman silver purchase law has been at least in part and possibly the most largely an instrument in producing the existing complications. None now defend it. Few apologize for it. It has been asserted that the President himself in his hostility to independent free silver coinage, was disposed at one time to regard with favor or acquiescence the provisions of the Sherman law, which had been the instrument or means by which such free coinage had been defeated. Whether this be so or not, the fact remains and has not escaped observation that while the Democratic national platform denounced the Sherman law and demanded its repeal—denounced it not as the result of a "trade," but as a "cowardly make-shift," neither at Mrdison Square Garden, New York, in answer to the notification of his nomination, nor in his subsequent letter of acceptance, nor in his inaugural address in March last, had the President made any allusion to it whatever, although it was then already threatening the prosperity of the country with the dangerous results of his operation, which were apparent to every one who had given the subject any careful attention.

Mr. Hill alluded to his personal position on the silver question, quoted from the State platform of the New York Democracy denouncing the Sherman law, and said the Democracy of New York wanted that law repealed because it blocked the way of free-bi-metallic coinage and not because it would aid the cause of mono-metallism. "That is exactly my position to-day. I am a bi-metalist. I do not believe in a single gold standard nor a single silver standard, but I do believe in the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country and in their free coinage in our mints at a proper ratio, without any discrimination in favor of the one against the other. And as such a bi-metallist I favor the repeal of the Sherman law, because it is un-Democratic, illogical, dangerous in its tendencies and results, an impediment to free coinage and a disgrace to the silver cause."

Toasts and Speeches at the Banquet.

[*Continued from 1st page.*]

NORTH CAROLINA

Heaven's blessings attend her.

RESPONSE BY CAPT. N. W. RAY.

The words to which I am asked to respond, constitute the first of a number of lines which were written on an occasion not unlike the present one. It was in June, 1840; the R. & G. R. R. had lately been finished, and the new State Capitol had just been completed, and it was made the occasion for unusual festivities at Raleigh lasting for two or three days, and many of North Carolina's noblest and best men and women were in attendance; among them was Judge Gaston, whose name stands in the first rank of her honored dead. It is said that among the airs played by the musicians was one that was especially fascinating to Mrs. Jas. Taylor, and she well knowing Judge Gaston's learning and ability turned to him and asked him to compose lines that would be suitable for the occasion and adapted to the music. He undertook it, and inspired by the occasion and surrounding circumstances, soon produced the lines, from which this sentiment is taken. Some might say that these lines contain no great poetic merit; but they are so full of fervid State-pride and true patriotism, that they have become well known and may well be called the State Hymn.

The line to which I am to respond contains the cream of the hymn, and the sentiment is the basis of all true patriotism, and finds a sympathetic response in the heart of every citizen.

Heaven's blessings attend her! Who can but say *amen*. And, Mr. President, if *"while we live we will cherish and love and defend her,"* such conduct will in itself be, *Heaven's blessing.*

This sentiment, the basis of all true patriotism, will find expression in the words and deeds of all good citizens; words and deeds, intended and calculated to bring down heaven's blessings on the State and its citizens.

This noble sentiment prompted the organization of the company whose centennial we celebrate, and it is expressed in the service which the company and its members have rendered the State during its hundred years of existence, both in arms and in peace.

For this, we give our most hearty congratulations on this centennial occasion, with the hope that the history of the past may prompt to more noble efforts in the years yet to come.

And it is with great pleasure to say in this connection, how glad we are to have our neighboring States so nobly represented on this most auspicious occasion.

As the waters from Virginia help to make up North Carolina's most majestic River, and as in like manner North Carolina streams flow into South Carolina's spacious harbors, so if Heaven's blessings come to us, they will rejoice with us, and *vice versa;* or if misfortune of any kind come to any of us, the response from the others will be *Heaven's blessing.*

Virginia's soil is dear to us. Many of our dead sleep there. Nor are the historic islands around Charleston's harbor less dear to us, if the roll of the F. I. L. I. Co. were called and all could answer.

If all the names on the roll of the F. I. L. Co. were called to-day, some would answer from the swamps of the Chickahominy, whilst others would respond from the forts and trenches which were made in defending Fort Sumter. It does seem peculiarly appropriate that these three States should be represented here on this occasion.

And to this toast, I know the hearty response will be *aye*, and let Heaven's blessings attend South Carolina and Virginia too. And let us hope for the day when in Judge Gaston's immortal lines:

"Plenty and Freedom,"
"Love and Peace may"
"Smile before us all."

OUR GUESTS.

The veteran of many battles, the young soldier of to-day, and the civilian of various callings—they honor us by their presence, and add interest to an occasion ... one of the most notable events ... in the history of the city of Fayetteville, ... of North Carolina.

RESPONSE BY J. G. SHAW.

Virginia, the birth-place of Liberty, the Cradle of Patriotism. Its representatives are here, not those however who stood under the fiery crests of Gettysburg, but their brave, noble and patriotic descendants.

Virginia! there is magic in the name, the birth-place of a Washington, of Jefferson, of Lee, and last but not least of a peerless and superb Jackson, the grandest of all heroes ancient or modern, a patriot, a soldier, a christian. He who went forth with a prayer upon his lips and courage in his eye. The pure, the matchless, the magnanimous Stonewall Jackson.

It is glory enough for any one State to have given to the South and the world two such men as Jackson and Lee.

Not only has the grand old State of Virginia by the statesmanship and gallantry of her sons been made famous, but upon her soil have the greatest and mightiest struggles for liberty taken place that the world ever saw. Here every mountain, river, valley and plain, each are to-day never to be forgotten, reminders of warfares and struggles which have made the Southern soldier in the minds and hearts of an admiring world the bravest of all heroes who have ever fought in behalf of home and liberty.

The steady tramp of the long and tedious march, the rattle of musketry and roar of artillery have long since ceased to sound and vibrate over the battle-fields of Chancellorsville, but the echoes will resound in ears of the future historian and the impartial writer to generations yet unborn will tell them that this was a march and that was a charge which has never been equaled in the world's history.

Mr. Chairman, Virginia furnished the brains and statesmanship to establish our government, and one after another of her sons have occupied the highest position of honor and trust in the land, and Mr. Chairman, when this government has been assailed she has been one of the first to step forward with willing mind and ready hand to protect it from enemies within and foes without.

To-day the mother of statesmen has shaken hands with our sister, the grand old State of South Carolina, and he whose birth-place is upon the hills of the classic James, meets within our banquet hall, him who has his nativity beneath the shadow of the palmetto and the pine.

South Carolina, jealous of her liberties, she who first threw aside what she believed to be a yoke of oppression, and from Sumter fired the first gun which marked the beginning of the greatest struggle for independence known in the annals of history.

South Carolina, grand in her independence, and matchless in her sovereignty. She to whom belongs the glory of having produced the greatest as I believe of the great trio, the lion of his day—the Hon. John C. Calhoun.

Charleston, what can we say of her? Have we forgotten Hayne? No. While patriotism survives his memory will be green, and the recollection of him brings with it a flood of memories, recalls those days, when almost a youth, he bared his arm and met and overmastered the great and invincible Webster.

Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina.

What a trio the Richmond Blues, the Washington Light Infantry, the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry! Were ever three companies with richer historic memories gathered together. Magnificent specimens of Southern soldiery. The noblest companies of three of the grandest of the old States. They are gathered together upon North Carolina soil to do honor to a grand State, a State which has produced a Jackson, a Gaston, a Dobbin, and a host of others who by the force of their intellects and brilliancy of their talents made North Carolina famous in the history of the great sisterhood of States.

THE BUSINESS MEN OF FAYETTEVILLE

Thrice happy the community whose integrity, manliness and uprightness are crowned with enduring honor—whose business men preserve unsullied the reputation of their sires.

Mr. Chairman:

RESPONSE BY F. R. ROSE.

I esteem myself highly honored in being priviliged to respond to *any* sentiment you wish crystalized this evening. But more especially do I appreciate the honor of responding to the toast to the "Business Men of Fayetteville."

This Centennial Anniversary of the chivalric and ancient Corps, whose guests we are to-night, awakens, as it should, feelings of the greatest interest in this community, where one hundred years ago the fathers of our fathers organized and equipped the "Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Co." And although now, every year or two, we reach in the history of our old city, the centenuials of events that were of the greatest importance in shaping the destiny of our town and State, and even the destiny of the Nation, we have not yet celebrated the anniversary of an event of more interest to us all; or are we likely to celebrate any time soon the anniversary of an event that shall be so interwoven into our hearts and lives as the organization and the perpetuation of this historic Independent Company has been. The people of Fayetteville have reason to be proud of this corps! And we are prepared to believe that the indifference to its history and to its welfare which seems to prevail in quarters where such feelings should not obtain, can be directly traceable, if not to malice, certainly to envy and jealousy! The presence here to-night of gallant soldiers from Virginia and from South Carolina pleasantly attests the interest this Centennial has awaken outside our own State; and I am sure it is a source of gratification, both to our hosts and to the people of this city generally.

The history of this company is the history of this old town! The one cannot be told without relating that of the other. Therefore that which has been so closely joined together let no one try to put asunder! While your organization has been regularly maintained from Aug. 1793 to the present time; while all your duties have been performed with military precision and discipline; while you have never neglected your drills and your parades; while you have more than once gone to the defense of your country, and at all times have been a bulwark against lawlessness and anarchy, it has been mainly from the "Business men of Fayetteville" that you have recruited your ranks. The military duties thus voluntarily assumed did not unfit them for business. And while they were devoted to the armory, many of them achieved success and fortune in the counting-room. The yard-stick and the pen have not been handled any less nimbly or successfully because of training in the manual of the musket and sword! From a period contempory with the earliest days of your organization, the "Business men of Fayetteville" have ever been noted for their thrift, enterprise and integrity. From these early times, when the old town by long caravans of white covered wagons, extended its trade into adjoining States, Fayetteville's business men have enjoyed an enviable reputation. Were I to name over those who have in the past been conspicuous by their enterprise and energy in the up-building of our town, these names would yet be household words among us; and their descendants would be found still among your most active and useful soldiers.

To-night having reached the One Hundred year mile post in our "forward march," let us pause only long enough to thank God and renew our courage for the "battle of life," resolving that our good name and your colors shall never be trailed in the dust.

THE NEW SOUTH.

She seeks no fires amid the ashes of the dead past. The hand of adverse fate struck down her mills, crumbled in ruins her factories and scattered her riches abroad. Her stalwart sons are rearing stronger walls and more lofty towers, and their industry is filling her coffers anew with wealth: but the wisdom, spotless integrity and illustrious character of their sires, built monuments more beautiful than marble, more precious than gold, more enduring than time, and the New South has no niche in its beautiful temple of to-day too high to enshrine therein in enduring honor the memory of those who made the Old South the admiration of the world.

RESPONSE BY HON. G. M. ROSE.

"The New South." Pardon me, Mr. Chairman, when I say that these words never had a pleasing sound to my ears, and were it not for the patriotic sentiments proposed with them I should feel that I was not the proper person to respond to this toast.

There is no "New South" as contradistinguished from the old.

There is no "New South," if you mean by it, that the memories and traditions of the past are to be forgotten in the present. There is no "New South," if you mean that the glorious records and priceless legacies of the days agone, are to be cast aside and put behind us in this age of thrift and progress, and God grant that the day may never come in this beautiful Southland when her people will think it necessary to forget the teachings and memories of the past which are the basis and very ground work of all the glory, and all the advancement we have attained. The "New South," as it has pleased some to call it, is but the offspring of the "old."

Founded on those teachings, grounded on those doctrines that gave inspiration and patriotism to our fathers, the South of to day is but the outcome of that love of country, and love of liberty that always distinguished her people.

But if you mean by the expression that with *new hopes*, new aspirations, new desires, and freed from the clogs that bound her down, the South of to-day is reaching forward to a higher degree of patriotism, is striving after greater advancement and remembering and never forgetting the record of the past is seeking to attain greater power in the world, then I join with you and say that the South of 61 clasps hands with the South of 93 and bids you God speed in the glorious race. "She seeks no fires in the ashes of the dead past," but where, Oh my countrymen, can we look for that inspiration and that love of country and home that shall nerve us for the future.

In all the annals of time, in all the record of the ages no greater exemplar can be shown, no sublimer spectacle has ever yet been seen than that love of law, love of liberty, love of honor that inspired the "old South," if you please, in all her actions in the past.

'Tis true that dire calamity came. 'Tis true that adverse fate struck down her fondest hopes and blighted and blasted her highest aspirations, but founded on the everlasting faith of her people, relying on the brain, the brawn and the muscles of her sons who are but descendents of noble sires, she has builded and is building stronger walls and loftier towers proclaiming her strength to the nations, and standing upon those foundations is saying to the world, though overcome by adverse fate, though overpowered by force of numbers, the principles for which I fought, the articles of my faith, can never die.

And of her sons, no eulogy of mine can avail—the record belongs to time—no praise can add to their virtues, and no blame detract from their lives. On the Campus Martius of eternal fame they have pitched their sacred tents and 'glory guards with solemn round' that bivouac "over the river under the shade of the trees," where Jackson, Lee, and their immortal followers have pitched those tents forever.

"And yon granite minstrels voiceless stone
In deathless song shall tell,
When many a vanquished year has flown,
The story how they fell
Nor death, nor wreck, nor Winter's blight,
Nor times remorseless dream
Can rob one ray of holy light,
That gilds their glorious tomb."

As to the cause I need only say,

"Nor braver fought for a brighter land
Nor brighter land had a cause so grand,
Nor a cause a chief like Lee."

Then go forward young sons of the "old South" inspired by the hallowed memories of the past, kindled to a new patriotism by the records of your fathers, and lay broad and deep your foundations for the future, build up and make glorious the land of ruins and land of memories so that the future historian when he comes to write the record of the age, pointing to the South will exclaim, that was the home of Davis, that the land of Lee and Jackson, that was the place where living heroes commemorated their dead by making the land for which they fought the home of chivalry, prosperity and honor!

THE PRESS.

This Argus o'er the people's rights doth an eternal vig'l keep. No soothing strains of Maia's son can lull its hundred eyes to sleep.

RESPONSE BY E. J. HALE, JR.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:

The homely paraphrase, I take it, of the beautiful lines of the toast is that the press is the bulwark of liberty. But, Mr. Chairman, the press which is the bulwark of liberty is a free press; and it was the freedom of the press, not the mere existence of the press, which constituted one of the demands of our Revolutionary ancestors. The press exists in China, and all the way through Persia, Turkey and Russia, but it is not especially noted in those countries for serving any other interest than that of the government under whose censorship it is suffered to exist.

But, with the birth of our American Republic, came the ideal press, the absolutely free press of our earlier days. The press became the people's censor, not the object of censorship! Seen in this its true light, what a fearful responsibility rests on the conductors of the press! No newspaper can print *all* the facts, yet its readers must know the truth. This is the supreme test of faithful editorship. He must know *how* to present the truth and he must have the honesty and the courage to do it.

The danger we suffer in America to-day is not from an imposition of the censorship of despots. It is from the abolition of responsible editorship, and the substitution of those agents of the money power, the headless great journals of the day. Of the two—the press under despotism, and the press that seems to be but is not free—the former is as much to be preferred as the unlighted coasts of the Red Sea are to the Nag's Head light of what we must patriotically believe to be fiction.

I join with you, Mr. Chairman, with all my heart in the spirit of the toast. This, as I interpret it, commends that press which, within the lines of propriety, tells the truth about public affairs—none of its hundred eyes blinded by the allurements of office holding, the fear of the disfavor of office holders, or the blandishments of aggregated wealth.

THE WOMEN OF FAYETTEVILLE.

These are our jewels.

RESPONSE BY J. BURGWIN MACRAE.

I cannot easily assure you how charmed and delighted I was at the compliment paid me in being asked to respond to this toast. If there is any subject dear and precious to my heart, it is that concerning the fair and gentle sex, and particularly can I bear testimony to the many virtues and graces of Fayetteville's fair daughters. There are those of us present who can recall the parting in May, 1861, when with many a prayer unuttered by the lips, but spoken by the eyes, the women of this town besought Heaven to guard tenderly their fathers, sons, brothers and sweethearts, leaving them for the seat of war. We also can recall the large assemblage who welcomed the Independent and LaFayette Companies six months later from the Peninsula; and those of us, who were in service, from this place, can never forget the substantial evidences of love and affection received in camp from dear ones at home. And after all was ended, and our fondest hopes buried, it was then that the courage and cheerfulness of the brave daughters of Fayetteville inspired hope, and strengthened the nerves of the men for the many long years of adversity and privation that followed. Ever since then they have been foremost in every undertaking for the improvement of the town, and in advancing the interests of the Independent Company. They have ever so entwined themselves around the affections of the people of Fayetteville that they are its very life-blood and soul. No truer, lovelier or more beautiful women live than Fayetteville's fair daughters. I would be false to every sentiment of chivalry, did I not bear personal testimony to their many and various charms of loveliness. And now having reached the summit of the hill and soon to begin the descent, one of the great pleasures and privileges left me is the sweet recollection of the many happy hours passed in the society of those who are now the wives of my former comrades and friends.

God bless the dear women of Fayetteville, and keep them forever, and make those who are so fortunate as to have gained their affections worthy of such priceless treasures.

THE F. I. L. I.

Illustrious each page of its hundred years' history—undimmed each star on its flag of a century.

RESPONSE OF CAPT. B. R. HUSKE.

Mr. President, Fellow-Soldiers and Gentlemen:

In responding to this toast I cannot but feel proud of the reasons which have no doubt caused me to be selected to reply to the sentiment just announced. For our worthy Toast Master knows that way back in 1813, my paternal grandfather was one of the Sergeants who went to Wilmington with this company to repel the foe that threatened an invasion of our soil—that he had six sons who were members of this company—and that his son, my father, has had the same number who have been members of this corps. He also knows that my maternal grand sire was the Major Commandant in 1825, in which year this company acted as escort to the good and great LaFayette, while on his visit to this town. He knows that my relatives by the score have marched in her ranks—some are with us this day and some are not—these last have gone to their long homes, having laid down their lives in the struggle to maintain that cause, which thirty years ago this old company espoused.

Good reason, fellow-soldiers, that I should respond, and oh! that I had the gift of tongues that I might move upon men—that I might have the gift of oratory, and could point to these "Stars of a Century"—"a cluster of stars that hangs like fruit in the tree," and as I told of these men and their deeds—which are not interred with their bones—but do live and speak for them, though they themselves be dead.

I should touch the hearts of the aged we have with us this day and fond memories would carry them far back into the past, and their hearts would leap for joy that such as these have lived and were their companions—I know that were such a gift mine I should crowd them with sweet recollections, and make their hearts glad with the glory of departed days. And then I should so move the young men that they would desire to emulate these lives and feel that it is a great honor to be members of an organization with such a record as this old company has.

I should make them rally to her standard, so that no young man of character in this community would be willing to grow up outside its ranks, unless perchance it should be one who "was born blind," or had some other bodily infirmity unfitting him for the duties of a soldier.

But, Mr. Chairman, I am proud that it does not require an orator to cause these emotions of joy in our honored survivors of the past, tinged though it may be with "sorrow for the dead, the only sorrow from which we refuse to be divorced." For I know that when they behold these faces on the walls or hear the name of Robert Adam, John Winslow, John McMillan, John Matthews, John W. Wright, Robt. Strange, James H. Hooper, John McKay Strong, Wm. L. Hawley, Robt. T. Goodwin, Henry McLean, John H. Cook, Arch'd McLean, Arch'd M. Campbell, their pulses must quicken, their blood course through their veins more rapidly—they must feel they have reason to be proud—they must feel no company has a greater galaxy than these.

Mr. Chairman, of these I have mentioned, all have been gathered to their fathers save your much beloved and honored sire. God has spared him to be with us this day, and we bless his Holy name for that mercy vouchsafed. He was here years ago and celebrated with his companions the 50th birthday of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, he was a captain then. In 1850 he became our Major, since then that office has been filled by many others. Some are numbered among our honored dead, the others are among the illustrious living. Your father's sons have grown up since then and are with us. You have followed him to the highest office and drawn the sword of command. But sir, we rejoice that he has been spared 50 years from our semi-centennial and is with us to-day.

Yes, fellow soldiers, there are six of those who were here in 1843 as members of this corps that are still living, Maj. A. M. Campbell, Capt. Jno. Kirkpatrick, Capt. W. K. Blake, Col. Jno. Cameron, Capt. Jas. Vann and Mr. A. J. Woodward. Fortunate we are to have them with us, and we shall bow our heads to receive their blessing before we start the new century that is before us.

Mr. chairman, such men as these with their associate officers and privates, are indeed our "undimmed stars," their lives are "illustrious pages," that form our hundred years history.

Mr. chairman, if you should make a list of the great men this section has given to our country, I believe sir, you could write F. I. L. I. beside the names of most of them. And in saying that, Mr. chairman, I feel assured I sustain the assertion made in the toast. This company has been honored by Presidents of the United States, Governors of this State, and by special act of our Legislature on many occasions. 50 years ago an orator said, "I know not a spot that sullies your history." I know sir the same may be said to-day. Should not such a record make our old men dream dreams, and our young men see visions.

Mr. chairman, I have heard that some one said this organization would go down after the centennial. I know sir you will agree with me in saying, that man was somewhat mixed, and meant the millennium and not the centennial.

Can it be possible that this company shall languish and its membership decrease so long as there is a descendant of any of these men I have mentioned within this town? If such be the case, then indeed sir the glory will have departed from Israel. No, Mr. chairman, the personnel will change, as it has in the past, but I believe this company as an organization will go on from strength to strength—with us the silver cord will be loosed, the golden bowl be broken, the pitcher be broken at the fountain, the wheel be broken at the cistern. We and that false prophet will have shuffled off this mortal coil and our bones may lie scattered upon the earth, or rest in the silent tomb, still then will be heard on our streets the soldiers tread, the sound of fife and drum, and the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry will march and counter march. Perchance we that sleep then will hear the sound, for old Isaac Hammond who, over 50 years ago was our fifer, just before he died requested that he with his fife might be laid to rest on the banks of Cross Creek just opposite the Cool Spring, for said he, "I shall hear, may be, the sound of the drum and fife of the company on evening parade day when the men throng at the spring, and the sound will gladden me in the long, long sleep of the tomb." Who knows. 50 years ago an orator said, "the shout of young warriors yet unborn will be heard in its future history."

Mr. chairman, this sounds better and I repeat it to-day. Young men some of you are not filling your fathers places. Why is it?

Are you satisfied to take your ease while other men do the martial work of the community? Will you be satisfied to allow such woeful predictions to be made concerning that which your fathers loved?

"In time of peace prepare for war," that does not hasten but more frequently prevents the shedding of blood. "Who goeth a warfare and counteth not the cost? What nation wishes to insult another that has superior forces and better equipments?

Go get your younger brother, rally to this standard "and swear to support it or die," and then if needs be, "let it be your martial cloak and shroud."

Neighbor, see you not the signal
In that loved one's cheek?
Heed you not that constant hacking,
While the form grows weak?
O, delay not, or this dear one
Soon death's own will be.
You can save her by the use of
Pierce's G. M. D.

In other words, get the "Golden Medical Discovery," and rescue this member of your family from consumption, which threatens her. It has saved thousands. According to the doctors it has wrought miracles, for it has cured those whom they pronounced incurable, except by a miracle. It is a truly wonderful remedy. For all bronchial, throat and lung diseases, weak lungs, spitting of blood and kindred ailments, it is a sovereign remedy.

King Bros., Druggists, recommend Johnson's Magnetic Oil, the great family painkiller, internal and external.

-How is-
-Your Blood?-

I had a malignant breaking out on my leg below the knee, and was cured sound and well with two and a half bottles of S.S.S. Other blood medicines had failed to do me any good. WILL C. BEATY, Yorkville, S. C.

TRADE S.S.S. MARK

I was troubled from childhood with an aggravated case of Tetter, and three bottles of S.S.S. cured me permanently. WALLACE MANN, Mannville, I. T.

Our book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

THEY USED POND'S EXTRACT

SEE WHAT THE RESULT WAS:

Pond's Extract absolutely cured me of a very severe case of PILES.—H. A. HITCHCOCK, *Detroit, Mich.*

Extra good for any CATARRH *of the nose and throat.*—H. BRAIG.

Only thing I have ever seen that takes away the INFLAMMATION *and stings from* INSECT BITES.—P. H. COOPER, *Fort George, Fla.*

Acts like magic in OPHTHALMIA. *I like it so much for* SORE EYES.—REV. M. JAMESON.

Best liniment I have ever used for rubbing purposes, SORENESS, CUTS, STRAINS, *etc.*—HARRY FREDERICKS.

For BRUISES *and* WOUNDS *nothing equals it.*—T. P. CONNEFF.

Has cured for me, HEADACHE, SORE THROAT, SORE EYES, ABSCESSES, *and* ALL PAIN.—E. MCCALL.

The only remedy that will control HEMORRHAGES *from the lungs.*—GEO. W. WARNER, *Scranton, Pa.*

Excels anything I have ever used for NEURALGIA, *bleeding piles and hemorrhages.*—W. H. FAULKNER, M. D.

I know its value in reducing VARICOSE VEINS.—A. C. SANFORD.

Take Pond's Extract only. Avoid all Substitutes.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., New York and London.

To All Who Wear Clothing!

DON'T FORGET

Our Goods Are All New and Not Old Stock,

AND IT IS A NOTED FACT THAT

J. A. BURNS & CO.

KEEP THE BEST STOCK OF

CLOTHING

—AND—

GENTS' FURNISHINGS

IN THE CITY.

Our Spring Stock is now opened and complete and they are perfectly handsome. Come and examine them.

We guarantee to sell cheaper than any house in the city.

Respectfully,

J. A. BURNS & CO.

3—23—93

General Insurance Agency.

ROOM No. 10.

THORNTON BLOCK, FAYETTEVILLE, N C

H. I McDUFFIE,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

represents the following old and reliable companies:

THE NEW YORK LIFE.

Assets $137,499,198.99

THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO., of New York.

Assets over $33,000,000

THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Conn.

Assets over $3,000,000

THE ORIENT FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Conn.

Assets over 2,000,000

And other good Fire, Live Stock and accident Insurance Companies!

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Insurance on any kind of property placed anywhere in Cumberland and adjacent counties. H. I. McDUFFIE, Agent.

2—9—tf

NEW CROP

Turnip Seeds.

—FROM—

Peter Henderson & Co.

A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT JUST RECEIVED BY

H. R. HORNE.

7—27—93 tf

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. L. HUNTER, D. D. S. THOMAS M. HUNTER, D. D. S

DRS. HUNTER,

DENTISTS,

Northeast Corner Market Square,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

April 29, 1880. tf

Dr. E. L. HUNTER.

Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

2—23—93 tf

J. H. MARSH, M. D. J. F. HIGHSMITH, M. D.

DRS. MARSH & HIGHSMITH,

Office N. E. Corner Market Square,

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11—10—92

S. H. MacRAE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

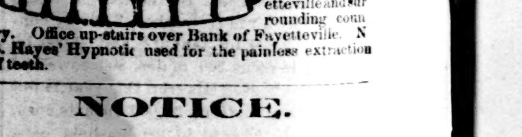
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Office over McDuffie's Drug Store.

10—6, 92—tf

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.



After 6 years experience offer his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

NOTICE.

The undersigned has removed his

LAW OFFICE

from the Thornton Building on Hay street, to the new office on Green street, between the Sheriff's office and the Overbaugh building.

N. A. SINCLAIR.

4—13—93

STILL AHEAD!

PERFECTION

Continues to Lead all other Brands of Flour Sold.

Age only adds to its popularity. A fresh car, ground from new crop wheat, to arrive this week. Quality better than ever, and price *lowest ever known.*

ONLY $4.50 A BARREL.

THINK OF IT!

FREE CITY AND DEPOT DELIVERY.

Q. K. NIMOCKS & CO.

Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 17, 1893.

THE OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

THURSDAY..............AUGUST 31, 1893.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly one year (in advance)..............$2 00
Weekly six months (in advance)..............1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication. Four weeks constitute a month

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

☞ The Editor of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

Advertising is to business what steam power is to machinery—the grand motive power.—MACAULAY.

There is but one way of obtaining business—publicity; but one way of obtaining publicity—advertising—BLACKWOOD.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

T. F. MOORE—The Cyclone's Ravages.
MRS. MCNEILL and MRS. UTLEY—School.
HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE—Knives and Forks, Ice Cream Freezers, Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c.
A. S. HUSKE—Notice the brand when you buy Igleheart's Best Roller Patent.

The crops were considerably damaged in this section by the storms of monday and Tuesday, but otherwise no serious harm was done.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Capt. W. C. McDuffie to Miss Phila Pemberton, daughter of Col. J. A. Pemberton, at St. John's Church, on the 12th of September.

German last Night.

A german complimentary to the strangers visiting the city, was given at Hotel LaFayette last evening, but owing to the lateness of the hour we are unable to give a full account of it.

Dr. Huske requests us to say that the notice given in St. Thomas's Chapel last Sunday in relation to the time of service there for September, is hereby recalled. The service will be on the fourth Sunday instead of the third as then stated.

The Fayetteville Base Ball club has disbanded for this season. Mr. Geo. A. Burns deserves great credit for having organized and kept together the best base ball team North Carolina ever boasted of. May we have as good a one next year.

The Speeches at the Banquet.

We surrender most of our local space to day to the speeches made at the late Centennial banquet, deeming the preservation of these as an interesting and important part of the record of the great event of the first consequence.

A few of the speeches we have not been able to secure. We begin with the speech of the Hon. W. J. Green, which will be found on the 1st page, the others being continued on the 2nd.

Steamer Cape Fear Badly Burned.

While the Cape Fear was opposite Prospect Park on her way to Wilmington it was discovered that the ladies cabin was on fire and that the flames had made considerable headway. Through the strenuous efforts of Capt. Irving Robeson and his crew who worked manfully and with great self possession the steamer was saved, but not before nearly all of the upper deck was burned or badly damaged. The loss is estimated at five hundred to one thousand dollars.

Election of Officers.

At a meeting of the F. I. L. I. Company last Monday night the election of non-commissioned officers was held with the following result:

First Serg't, Leighton Huske.
Second " J. G. Hollingsworth.
Third " J. A. Huske.
Fourth " John H. Robinson.
Fifth " Robert Strange.
First Corp'l, John H. Culbreth.
Second " John B. Tillinghast.
Third " N. B. Alexander.
Fourth " R. B. King.
Chaplain, Dr. J. C. Huske.
Surgeon, Dr. W. C. McDuffie.

Harvesting the Corn Crop.

Dr. Battle, Director of the N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station, sends us the following:

There is a serious loss in harvesting corn in the usual way pulling fodder and plucking the ears. Some recent Experiment Station work serves to bring this out in relief. Mr. H. J. Patterson, of the Maryland Station, publishes some matter showing the location of the dry matter of the corn plant in three crops examined. Coefficients of digestibility are given with composition and total digestible product of ears, topped fodder, blades, husks, and stubble. The result shows the ears and blades to have been only 50.59 per cent. of the dry matter of the crop. The other parts usually neglected by our farmers consequently amount to 49.41 per cent. or at least one half.

Of the digestible matter, 55.08 per cent. only was contained in ears and blades. Thus nearly 45 per cent. of the digestible matter of the crop would be lost by taking only ears and blades from the field.

The digestibility of coarse fodders rich in carbohydrates is greatly increased by feeding with highly nitrogenous materials, such as cotton seed meal. So it would be possible for one to get almost as much digestible food out of the corn stalks left to rot in the field as that saved from the crop in ears and pulled fodder.

The simplest way to get the most food out of the corn crop is to cut close to the ground with short handled hoes at about the time the fodder would be pulled and cure in a silo. Lacking the silo, cut the corn in the same way a few days later, or about the time fodder is generally pulled, and shock in the fields. Put 400 to 600 lbs. in a shock and stand the but out open enough to make the shock stand firm and let in the air to dry the corn. Bind the tops tight to hold together and keep out rain.

When cured, shock out the oats; and cut what is left known as stover (the stalks, blades and shucks) into inch lengths. Feed to cows or work teams with cotton seed meal, wheat bran or such other nitrogenous materials as can be most readily obtained. For nearly balanced ration, feed one pound of meal to four of stover and two of oat straw. The stover alone fed freely will support an animal at rest and not giving milk.

Mrs. Murdoch, of St. Augustine, Florida, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. J. Crosswell.

A Brilliant Affair.

The german given by the Old North State German Club last Thursday evening to the visiting young ladies, was in every respect equal to the magnificent Centennial Ball of Tuesday evening. The young ladies who were surpassingly beautiful, were suitably attired in superb costumes. The following couples participated:

Miss Marion Hamilton, Baltimore, Md., with Mr. A. B. Williams, Jr.

Mrs. F. W. Thornton, Jr., Empire gown, lilac brocaded satin, gold passementerie, corsage boquet of crushed roses, diamonds, with Mr. F. W. Thornton, Jr.

Mrs. H. A. London, Jr., with Mr. Benj. W. Robinson, of Florida.

Miss Jennie McDiarmid, light blue mull, lace trimmings, with Mr. Jno. Underwood.

Miss Bryan, of Newbern, with Mr. E. W. O'Hanlon.

Miss Bert Watson, heliotrope silk, with Mr. I. P. Overbaugh.

Miss Margaret McNeill, light blue crepe de chene, with Mr. H. D. Springer.

Miss Maggie Scales, white silk, black diamonds, with J. B. Underwood, Jr.

Miss Jean Evans, blue silk, sapphires and opals, with Mr. F. Wields Pegues.

Miss Joanna Anderson, Washington, D. C., light blue crepe and flowers, diamonds.

Miss Celia N. Robinson, white dotted swiss, yellow ribbon, opals, with Mr. Jno. H. Robinson, Jr.

Miss Mary Belle Taylor, Wilmington, N. C., red silk, crepe de chene and diamonds, with Mr. W. H. Pemberton.

Miss Charlotte B. Grimes, pink silk, lace and diamonds, with Mr. J. A. Moore.

Miss Miller, Raleigh, blue crepe de chene, with Mr. Charles Campbell.

Mrs. Edward C. Beach, black lace and jet, gold ornaments, with Mr. Beach.

Miss Margaret Bryan, Newbern, pink crepe de chene, pearls and diamonds, with Mr. S. H. MacRae.

Miss Nellie Haigh, white crepe de chene, with Dr. H. W. Lilly.

Miss Margaret Cramer Pemberton, with Mr. Thos. M. Rose.

Miss Nellie Morrison, blue satin, with Mr. James Kyle.

Miss Laura M. Banks, with Mr. J. C. Thomson, Jr.

Miss Laura M. Kyle, with Mr. W. F. Leak.

Miss Marceline Broadfoot with Mr. W. G. Moore.

Miss Mamie Haigh, blue silk mull, with Mr. Frank Myers, of Wilmington.

Miss Rebecca Haigh, yellow silk and lace, with Mr. A. W. Faulkner.

Miss Mary S. MacRae, Blue Empire, with Mr. Thos. Goff.

Miss Nina Morrow with Mr. H. M. Pemberton,

Miss Marion Mallett with Mr. Wm. H. Slocomb.

Miss Annie Kyle, white silk, rubies, with Mr. Marsden Haigh.

Mrs. Andrew Broadfoot, Redfern gown of pointed esprit lace over shell pink, with Mr. Broadfoot.

Miss Elizabeth Whitted Williams, Nile green silk, natural flowers, with Mr. A. S. Wightman.

Miss Luola Berry, white crepe, with Mr. Jno. H. Ledbetter.

Miss Laura Pemberton, yellow satin, violet trimmings, with Mr. J. D. Williams, Jr., Jr.

Miss Louine Huske, cream silk, and lace trimmings, with Mr. C. B. Ledbetter.

Miss Lizzie Brady with Mr. John R. Wilber, R. L. I. B., Richmond, Va.

Miss Nellie Matthews with Mr. Henry L. Bethel, of Florida.

Miss Bert McDuffie, white organdie, satin ribbon trimmings, pearls, with Mr W. M. Glover.

Miss Alice Pemberton with Mr. J. B. Starr, Jr.

The Graded School Trustees.

The following is the decision of the Attorney General concerning the Trustees of the Graded School, referred to in our last issue:

NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
RALEIGH, August 12, 1893.

Hon. John C. Scarborough, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

DEAR SIR:—I find a letter in my office from Fayetteville, N. C., dated July 20th, 1893, and addressed to you by Mr. W. N. Tillinghast, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, which letter, and the questions therein contained, you have referred to me for my opinion.

As I return the letter enclosed, it is unnecessary for me to make a copy of the same. I shall simply extract from it so much as may be necessary for an intelligent understanding of my opinion. Mr. Tillinghast asks whether the Trustees of the Fayetteville Public Graded and Normal School for Whites, chartered by the General Assembly of 1883, chapter 157, are the legal body to receive the public school fund for whites in Cross Creek Township, or a Board elected by virtue of an act of the last General Assembly, chapter 189. My opinion is that chapter 189 of the Laws of 1893 is void, and that the election of Trustees under that chapter is inoperative and of no effect. The object of that chapter was not to repeal chapter 157 of the Laws of 1883, and thus destroy the white graded school, but to amend it so as establish graded schools for both colored and white citizens in that township. This object was to be accomplished by submitting the question to the qualified voters therein. The qualified voters, or rather a majority of them, did not vote "for school," as provided in the act, consequently section 4, which provides for the collection of the special tax, is void; and also section 6, which provides for its method of expenditure, as there is no money to expend.

Section 5 provides for the election of Trustees, who are to take charge of the fund which is to be raised in accordance with section 4. As there can be no fund for them to take charge of, and none for them to control, they have no office or duty to perform. Their election is of no effect, and section 3, which authorizes it, is void. If this section is void, then the old Board continues in office; and the fund raised for school purposes, of which Mr. Tillinghast speaks, should be paid to the old Board of Trustees.

I have confined myself to the question asked, and have expressed no opinion beyond that, and for that reason I do not conceive it necessary to be more elaborate.

Very respectfully,
F. I. OSBORNE,
Attorney General.

Mr. Geo. Hall is at home after an absence of two months in St. Louis.

Striking Extracts from Judge MacRae's Address.

Judge MacRae's Centennial address contained many gems of thought, diction, doctrine and *truth*. In these days, when the tendency is to drift away from the moorings, it is wholesome to read such things as these:

On the 15th of April, 1861, after the Confederate States had been formed by the resumption of the sovereignty of the State of South Carolina and those to the south of her, President Lincoln issued his proclamation calling upon the States for 75,000 troops "to put down these combinations," and this was the declaration which brought about the war between the States.

Distinguished among, and not *above* its comrade companies, by reason of its great age and repeated services; the last public relic of the hallowed past, except the venerable University which is its senior in years but is perennial in its strength and in the renewal of its youth; surviving the old Constitution, the best ever made for a free people; surviving the old judiciary system and the executive and legislative departments, for they all gave place in 1868 to the new ideas and forms of government begotten of the last revolution, it ought to have some mark by which it may be known among its fellows.

It might under the special laws which govern it have chosen to be recognized by the old uniform of blue and buff which it wore for many years, But when it came to take up its arms again after an enforced suspension, it was thought it might be well to cling to that garb which typified its greatest service to the Commonwealth; it was thought that it might serve to teach the coming generations to revere the memory of the fathers who wore the grey; to know that there rests no stain of ignominy upon those who, clad in the Confederate colors, lost all but honor on the field of battle.

It was thought that it might further illustrate for those who shall see it march wherever duty calls in future years, that those who took the parole of honor to bear faithful allegiance to the United States were none the worse for the struggle they had made to compass the freedom of the State. That their patriotism was in no way weakened, and that the old company could be as instant in discharge of duty to constituted authority in this year of grace 1893 as they were in the days of 61; that it might serve to bind to the grand future of an united and prosperous nation in the 20th Century the traditions of the no less glorious Confederacy, when the grey-clad soldier marched with Robert Lee and rode in the column where Wade Hampton led.

And so, at the sacrifice of much that was pleasant and companionable and profitable, this company, in no spirit of insubordination, but simply in the exercise of a discretion granted years ago by those who made the laws which govern us, has chosen to retain the grey uniform as an object lesson in the teaching of those things which will serve to lead enthusiastic youth to honor, virtue and heroism, whether its reward is victory, or its issue death.

The last public act performed by this company was a few weeks ago in Raleigh, when it followed the remains of the great man who had been the President of the Confederate States, as they passed to their place at Hollywood, testifying the respect of its members for his memory, and seeking participation in whatever may be awarded of praise or blame to him who was the embodiment of all that was left of their common cause.

If by any strange mischance the career of this company was closed with its century of service, what an honorable end it would have reached before giving up its arms and passing into history, that its last act should have been to follow the bier of Jefferson Davis as it bore him to his eternal rest.

A Fayetteville Authoress.

The following sketch from the Chicago Ledger may prove interesting to Fayetteville readers. Mrs. Wycoff is a native of Fayetteville, and still claims the lovely old town as her home, though many years have passed since, as a little girl, she went away from it. It is her loved "Jerusalem." The late W. T. Frizell was her grandfather, and W. W. Frizell, who is still remembered by his many friends, was her father. Her mother was Miriam Weisiger. Mrs. Wycoff was married in Statesville in 1874, and her husband, Mr. John H. Wycoff, is the present sheriff of Iredell county. Says the Ledger:

The many readers of the Ledger who have enjoyed those beautiful southern stories "Margery's Sacrifice;" and "Miss Katharine's Daughter" will be surprised to learn that the title of the author "Mary Wilson" is a non de plume. The writers' real name is Mrs. Ellen Frizell Wycoff, and the name of "Mary Wilson" was selected by her in the beginning of her literary career, and under this name her reputation has spread all over the country. Mrs. Wycoff is quite a young woman, and in her quiet country home at Mooresville, North Carolina, she writes constantly and equally well serials, short stories, children's stories, poems, and articles relating to household matters. In negro dialect Mrs. Wycoff is considered second to none—not even Thomas Nelson Page, who surprised us all with his negro stories a few years ago. Of her personal character it has been said that, "she is as simple as a child, bright as a girl, tender as a woman and brave as a man;" strong praise this, but those who know her best in her beautiful home life say that it is well deserved.

Death of Rev. Duncan B. Black.

We are pained to record the death of the Rev. Duncan B. Black, of the Presbyterian Church, which occurred last week at his home at Burgaw, Pender County. The deceased divine, who was the father of our esteemed county-man, Mr. Isham D. Black, of 71st, and who has a wide circle of friends and relatives in the Cape Fear section, was a pupil of Rev. Simeon Colton at the old Donaldson Academy.

The Presbyterian of last Thursday, in the course of an extended notice, thus speaks of Mr. Black:

It is with feelings of tender sorrow that we record the death of this venerable servant of God. For nearly fifty years he has preached and *lived* the gospel of the Son of God in the group of churches that he was still serving when the fatal illness came on him that on Sunday last ended his earthly career. In all this time he has shed round about upon three and four generations of parishioners an influence so gentle, so sunny, so loving, that there is scarcely any one in all that country side who can remember the time when they did not revere and love "Father Black."

Mr. Black graduated at Union Seminary in 1843 in the same class as Dr. Moses D. Hoge. Each was licensed in the same year and each received ordination in 1845, and both have spent their whole ministry—the one in the city and the other in the country—in the same field in which they were ordained. Dr. Hoge is now probably the only member of the class living except "Father Wilson," of Montgomery Presbytery. Rev. Colin Shaw who, slightly the junior of Bro. Black in years, was two years his senior in the ministry, is probably the only minister living who was a member of the Presbytery when Bro. Black was licensed.

People and their Movements.

Mr. Chas. Troy is on a visit to his parents.

Mrs. Mary Haslam, of Georgia, is visiting her sister Mrs. H. R. Horne.

Messrs. T. F. Lewis and E. J. Kennedy left last week to visit the World's Fair.

Mr. and Mrs. Bidgood and Miss Janie Williams leave for the World's Fair Monday.

Miss May Belle Taylor, of Wilmington, is visiting Mrs. Dr. Hunter, on Richard Avenue.

Mrs. Mattie Bell is visiting relatives in Florence, S. C.

Miss Blanche Thornton has returned home from a pleasant trip to Greensboro.

Miss Sadie Lippitt, of Wilmington, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Jno. Walker, on Richard Avenue.

Mr. Banks Rucker, of Richmond, one of the most popular young men on the road is in the city.

Miss Etta Brown leaves to-morrow for Salem, to resume her duty as teacher in the Institute there.

Mr. Henry Cowan, of Raleigh, a great friend of the F. I. L. I. boys, spent Centennial week here.

Mr. Warren Smith, formerly of this city, now of Athens, Ga., is visiting relatives and friends in this city.

Mrs. Jno. R. McNeill and family leave to-day for Eastville, Va. to join her husband who is located there.

Messrs. Frank Myers and Robert Cowan, two of Wilmington's most popular boys, spent Sunday in the city.

Mr. Thos. L. Goff, will leave to-day for his home in Richmond, after having enjoyed all the centennial festivities.

Mr. Edward O'Hanlon, after spending several days with his host of friends in this city, has returned to Winston.

Mrs. W. N. Williams and Miss Nellie Pemberton after spending several weeks at Renfro Inn, Mt. Airy, have returned home.

Mr. Richard Hubbard, late in the employ of Rose & Leak has gone to attend the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Miss Green who has been visiting Miss Jessie McNeill on Haymount has returned to her home in Wilson accompanied by Miss McNeill.

Among the visitors upon the occasion of the Centennial, were Mr. R. E. Heide, Mr. W. J. Woodward and Capt. Sam. Carmon, all old Fayettevillians.

Miss Mary Miller, of Raleigh, has returned to her home much to the regret of her many friends. Miss Miller will shortly visit the World's Fair.

Prof. Chas. D. McIver, president of the State Normal and Industrial School for females at Greensboro, made the OBSERVER a pleasant call last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Cook and family, and Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Smith and family have returned from Carolina Beach, where they have been spending the summer.

Mrs. Nash E. Bunting, who has been summering on the Delaware near Philadelphia, arrived here Tuesday, and is at the home of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. McDuffie.

The Centennial as Seen by our Charleston Visitors.

The Charleston News & Courier of Aug. 24th says:

Punctually at 6:50 o'clock yesterday morning the inspiring tap, tap, tapity tap of "Jim Godwin's" drum notified the neighborhood of the Atlantic Coast Line depot that that accommodating and trustworthy railway system had brought the "Ball Button Boys" back from their pilgrimage to Fayetteville, N. C., on schedule time, having made the whole distance of one hundred and eighty-five miles in less than five hours. The elastic step of the command showed that not even two days and three nights of fun and pleasure could in any way lessen the youthful vigor of this old company.

After interviewing the boys it was discovered that each had a better time than any one else, that each had taken the prettiest girl to the ball, that each was irresistible, etc. After leaving here on Tuesday morning at 1.38 the boys settled down to sleep and rest until daylight. Immediately a self-constituted committee was organized to inform all slumberers that they were sleeping. Pretty soon this became a committee of the whole, and they were on duty the whole way.

Arriving at Fayetteville at 10 o'clock they were met at the depot and welcomed by the whole population, men, women and children. Escorted by the Fayetteville company the W. L. I's. were taken to the Hotel LaFayette, and were there informed that the whole city belonged to them, and as soon as the command "dismissed" was given the soldiers began to take possession of their property.

In the afternoon the F. I. L. I. and the W. L. I. marched to the depot to meet the Richmond Light Infantry Blues, who arrived forty strong with a splendid band of eighteen pieces. A finer set of men could nowhere be found than these "Blues;" they then became joint owners of Fayetteville with the W. L. I.

Tuesday evening was the grand ball, ending with the german; the "Ball Buttons" were very busy the whole time. It was marvelous to see with what skill the german was managed. One hundred couples on the floor at once went smoothly through the most intricate figures without a single mistake. There was very little time between the "Home, Sweet Home" of the german and the Wednesday breakfast bell, but when the companies were assembled to hear the eloquent centennial oration by Judge MacRae all the soldiers looked as fresh as if another dance was all they desired.

Next came the target practice. Serg't. F. E. Robson, with a score of twenty, took the visitors' prize.

Next a dress parade, under the command of Capt. Cutchins, of the Richmond Blues. The W. L. I. were given the honor of being the color company, and Lieut. A. L. Bristol was the Adjutant for the occasion.

Next was the banquet, with five hundred covers, and tables groaning under all the delicious viands of North Carolina. Pomery sec, etc., without any Gubernatorial permit, was served, and eloquence just flowed from the silver tongues of Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina. Capt. W. M. Muckenfuss responded to the dear old Palmetto State.

The banquet ended just in time to allow the W. L. I. to catch the 1:30 a. m. train for Charleston. The hearty handshakes and earnest embraces of the boys of these three old commands showed clearly that the farewell addresses of Capt Cogswell, Maj. Vann and Capt. Muckenfuss were not empty words. The officers of the W. L. I. were picked up and carried to the depot on the shoulders of Virginians and North Carolinians.

Words connot express the esteem of the W. L. I. for Fayetteville's beautiful daughters. When Capt. Cogswell assured their hosts that it was with weeping hearts they tore themselves away, the company with one voice said: "No, we leave our hearts here; they cannot weep." The company look upon this as the best trip it has ever been their good fortune to have taken.

Manchester Callings.

Hard times to the front and rear, yet we deal in siestas, and forty winks and *nodding* to pay either.

Summer will soon be over, and our girls and boys vacations will be over too. We are glad they can return to college, but we mourn as a half deserted village.

Miss Anna Snow has returned to Raleigh after a visit to Miss Isabel Fairley. Thus begins the exodus of pleasant faces of friends.

Misses Janie and Nannie Fairley spent a week with Miss Callie Williams, of Little River Academy.

Miss Katie Fairley spent an enjoyable ten days at the Chicago Fair.

Mrs. W. J. McDiarmid has returned also from the Fair, much improved in health, and brings interesting items to her home friends.

Miss Janie McDiarmid took in the entire Centennial, and is blooming as ever.

Mrs. Egbert Pearce and little Fannie, from Spout Spring, spent Sunday with Mr. W. J. Morrison and family.

Mrs. James Vann, of Fayetteville spent a week with Mrs. J. F. Clarke.

The factories have shut down, awaiting better times.

Rev. J. T. Jenkins after a soulful meeting of a week, received ten new converts in the church after the ordinance of baptism by immersion, and many more professed Sunday night and will be baptized at the next service.

Five persons joined the Presbyterian church Sunday. BON AMI.

I cheer, I help, I strengthen, I aid,
I gladden the heart of man and maid.
I set constipation's captive free,
And all are better for taking me.

Thus spoke one of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. (They are pills that speak for themselves.) Very small, very nice to take, produce no nausea or griping, yet are most effectual in all cases of constipation, bilious or sick headache, or deranged liver. Only 25 cents a vial, at druggists. A perfect vest-pocket medicine.

After Breakfast

To purify, vitalize and enrich the blood, and give nerve, bodily and digestive strength, take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Continue the medicine after every meal for a month or two and you will feel "like a new man." The merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla is proven by its thousands of wonderful cures. Why don't you try it?

HOOD'S PILLS cure constipation. They are the best after-dinner pill and family cathartic.

Don't buy a blood-purifier because it is "cheap." The best—the Superior Medicine—Ayer's Sarsaparilla, is, in the end, the cheapest blood-purifier in the market. The ingredients of which it is composed are the most expensive and medicinally efficacious that can be obtained.

You can never have a really good complexion until the impurity is cleansed from your blood. What you need is a thorough course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which is absolutely free from all harmful ingredients, and therefore, perfectly safe.

The wonderful cures of thousands of people—they tell the story of the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla. HOOD'S CURES.

It Should be in Every House.

J. B. Wilson, 371 Clay St., Sharpsburg, Pa., says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, that it cured his wife who was threatened with Pneumonia after an attack of "La Grippe," when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Cooksport, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for Lung Trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free Trial Bottles at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drugstore. Large bottles, 50c. and $1.00

King Bros., Druggists, recommend Japanese Liver Pellets for constipation and sick headache. Small, mild, easy to take. 50 pills 25 cents.

MARRIED.

CLARK—LEWIS—In this city, at the First Baptist Church, on the 24th inst., by the Rev. J. H. Edwards, Mr. WM. E. CLARK, of Wilson, N. C., to Miss CHARLOTTE M. LEWIS, of Fayetteville, N. C.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

WHEREAS: Death has taken from our midst Mr. BENJAMIN C. PARKER, a true friend of the Rose Chapel Sunday-school of the M. E. Church, South, of Fayetteville, N. C., therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. B. C. Parker this Sunday-school has lost a kind friend, who was beginning to take great interest in the success of the Sunday-school work in this community.

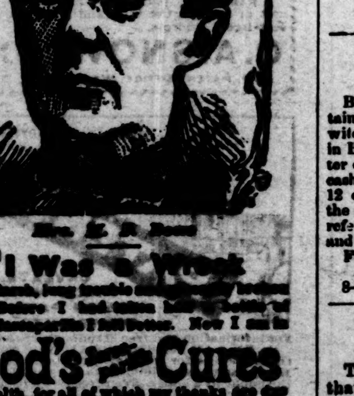
Resolved, That while we deeply feel our loss as a Sunday-school, and mourn his *untimely death*, as one who would have been, under God, a good and faithful worker among us; we would also humbly bow to this mysterious providence that so suddenly took him away in the beginning of his active Sunday-school work, and say, "It is the Lord, let him do what seemeth him good."

Resolved, That this Sunday-school extend their heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family of the deceased, and point them for consolation in this hour of sorrow to the God of all comfort, who has robbed Death of its sting and the grave of its victory.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Sunday-school as a memorial of our respect, and copies be sent to the bereaved family and the Town papers, also to the Raleigh Christian Advocate.

J. T. LYON,
E. A. POE,
J. B. TROY.

August 12, 1893.



Mrs. E. B. Born

"I Was a Wreck"

With catarrh, lung trouble ... Before I had taken half a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla I felt better. Now I am in

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

good health, for all of which my thanks are due to Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mrs. E. B. Born, Clover, Iron Co., Mo. Get Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure Constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

E. Nulty of St. Paul, Minn., writes: "Was confined to bed for three weeks, doctors could do me no good; Japanese Pile Cure entirely cured me." Sold by King Bros.

Claretice and all the Popular Summer Drinks at KING BROS., Hotel LaFayette Building.

King Bros., Druggists, recommend Johnson's Oriental Soap for all skin and scalp diseases. Try it.

At King Bro.'s gentlemen buy the finest brands of CIGARS and TOBACCO.

Hill's Chloride of Gold Tablets cure the Tobacco or Opium Habit. Ask your druggist for them.

At McDuffie's Drug Store you can get the nicest Cigar in the town. Try his Brevito.

Shiloh's Vitalizer is what you need for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Yellow Skin or Kidney Trouble. It is guaranteed to give you satisfaction. Price 75c. A. J. Cook & Co.

McDuffie's Drug Store is the place to buy Drugs, Toilet Articles, &c., for the least money.

Shiloh's Cure, the Great Cough and Croup Cure, is for sale by us. Pocket size contains twenty-five doses, only 25c. Children love it. A. J. Cook & Co.

McDuffie has the finest Prescription Department in the State, and is well equipped to serve the public.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50c. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. **Brown's Iron Bitters** Rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

Drink Cherry Phosphate at Sedberry's Fountains.

Karl's Clover Root, the new Blood Purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25c., 50c. and $1. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well-known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist, and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system, and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle, at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

For Malaria, Liver Trouble, or Indigestion, use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. S. HUSKE,
FAYETTEVILLE, - - N. C
SOLE AGENT FOR THE
CELEBRATED FLOURS
Manufactured by Igleheart Brothers,
EVANSVILLE, IND.

Notice the brand when you buy Igleheart's Best Roller Patent.

Facts about this Celebrated Brand of Flour: It is manufactured from the very best quality of Wheat grown in Indiana; It is the Perfection of Patent Flour; It cannot be Excelled for making Bread or Pastry.

I. F. P.
Igleheart's Fancy Patent.

The Great Bread Maker Flour; Something to Please the People; Gives Universal Satisfaction; Every Barrel Warranted; Used in Thousands of Homes; Its Quality is Its Own Recommendation.
8—31—93 tf

Mrs. McNEILL and Mrs. UTLEY
will re-open their school at the residence of
Mrs. UTLEY
FOOT OF HAYMOUNT,
SEPTEMBER 11th, 1893.
8—31—93 2t

H. H. H.
—WE HAVE ON HAND—
75 Sets of Knives and Forks,
used once only—at the F. I. L. I. Banquet. They are in good condition, but will be sold very cheap. Call at once if you are in need.
HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.
8—31—93 tf

The Cyclone's Ravages
have not all been reported, but the prices of
STATIONERY
of every description has been reported, and cannot be excelled at
T. F. MOORE'S NEW BOOK STORE.
An entirely new stock of School Books, School Supplies, Blank Books and Stationery of every description.
Give me a call at No. 16 Hay Street, next door to Miss M. H. Smith.
Orders by mail given prompt and careful attention.
T. F. MOORE.
8—31—93 tf

H. H. H.
Call and get our prices before buying
Sash, Doors, Blinds,
LIME, HAIR, LATHS, SHINGLES, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES AND OTHER BUILDING MATERIALS.
HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

Sale of Land.

By virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed executed by Nathan Core and wife to John Blue, recorded in Cumberland County in Book N, No. 4, page 514 in the office of the Register of Deeds, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash at the Court House door in Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock M. on the 30th day of September, 1893 the two tracts of land described in the deed above referred to, one tract containing about 141 acres, and the other about 529 acres.
For further information call on the undersigned.
H. L. COOK, Attorney
8—31—93 4t for Mortgagee.

H. H. H.
There are no better STOVES on the market than we offer you.
BUY AN ICE CREAM FREEZER.
We will sell at very low price to close out remnant of stock.
HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
—AND DEALERS IN—
Wagons, Carts, Harness, Bridles, Saddles, Collars, &c., &c.

WE HAVE JUST OPENED UP THE CHEAPEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF
BUGGY HARNESS and SADDLES
EVER OFFERED ON THIS MARKET.

The "Old Hickory" Wagon still merits its old reputation: "The Best Wagon on Wheels."

ALBEMARLE FLOUR.

It is not our purpose to say any thing about the superior quality of this flour, for this is too well known to admit of comment, but simply to call attention to the extremely low price.

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF FARMERS TO OUR
"FIRE - PROOF - COTTON - BAGGING,"
LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE.
A Good Stock of New Steel Arrow Ties to go with it.
A. E. RANKIN & CO.
Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 24, 1893.

Furniture! Furniture!!
IT WILL PAY YOU TO CALL AND
SEE MY STOCK
--BEFORE YOY BUY.--
I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A
Nice New Line of Goods.
OAK,
WALNUT
—AND—
POPLAR
SUITS.
Beds, Bureaus, Washstands, Tables. Mattresses, Chairs,
&c., &c., &c.
Respectfully,
JNO. H. ROBINSON, JR.,
HAIGH BUILDING,
No. 27 Hay Street.

KING BROS.,
Prescription Druggists,
—Hotel LaFayette Building.—

Call attention to the fact that they are prepared to fill prescriptions from any
Regular Practicing Physician.
Prescription Department receives the personal attention of RALPH B. KING.

Back on the old corner, and handsomely fitted up, where you are always welcome. W. C. McDUFFIE, JR., Druggist.

W. H. NEWBERRY & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
FURNITURE
—AND—
House Trimmings,
DRESSED AND ROUGH
LUMBER.
WE CAN NOT BE UNDERSOLD. CALL AND ENQUIRE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.
COOL SPRING MILL
—AND—
PERSON STREET.

CLYDE'S
New York and Wilmington Steamship Co.
FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK,
Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts.,
At 3 o'clock P. M

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON			
PAWNEE	Saturday,	Sept.	2
CROATAN	Saturday,	Sept.	9
WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.			
CROATAN	Saturday,	Sept.	2
PAWNEE	Saturday,	Sept.	9
WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.			
CROATAN	Tuesday,	August	29
PAWNEE	Tuesday,	Sept.	5

☞ Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.
For Freight or Passage apply to
H. G. SMALLBONES,
Superintendent,
Wilmington, N. C.
THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
W. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y

EDUCATIONAL.

PRIVATE SCHOOL.
MISS ALICE H. MALLETT
WILL RE-OPEN HER SCHOOL FOR
-BOYS AND GIRLS-
AT THE WINSLOW HOUSE ON RAMSEY STREET, SEPTEMBER 4th, 1893.
FOR TERMS
APPLY TO MISS MALLETT AT HER RESIDENCE ON ROWAN STREET.
PHYSICAL CULTURE
NO EXTRA CHARGE.
8—10—93 4t

LAFAYETTE
MILITARY ACADEMY.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
A High Grade Educational Institution for Boys and Young Men.
FIRST TERM COMMENCES SEP. 6, 1893.
This school will be first class in every respect.
First class accommodations and board.
First class faculty composed of gentlemen of experience, energy and ability; and first class cadets who will receive first class instruction and eventually occupy first class positions in either the business world or the professions.
For particulars respecting courses of study, terms, &c., address
Maj. J. W. YERBY, Superintendent,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
6—15—93

DAVIDSON COLLEGE,
DAVIDSON, N. C.
Fifty-seventh year Begins Sept. 14, 1893.
Ten (10) Professors and Instructors.
Junior and Senior Studies elective.
Chemical and Physical Laboratories.
Well-equipped Gynasium.
Terms Reasonable.
Location Healthful.
Community Excellent.
Teaching Thorough.
Classical, Mathematical, Scientific, Literary, Commercial, Biblical.
Send for a Catalogue.
J. B. SHEARER,
7—20—93 President.

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE
STAUNTON, VA.
Opens Sept. 6th, 1893. Climate and surroundings exceptional. Handsome buildings, being remodeled, thoroughly renovated, repainted inside and outside, and refurnished with new pianos, carpets, &c. Steam heat, gas light, bath rooms on every floor. New Laboratory thoroughly equipped. 20 experienced teachers. Advanced Courses in English, Latin, German, French, &c. Special advantages in Music and Art. For Catalogues of this celebrated old Virginia School, address W. W. ROBERTSON, Pres., Staunton, Va.
7—13—93 8w

THE ORTON,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
The Leading Hotel in the Metropolis of the Cape Fear Section.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
To meet the requirements of the traveling public, rates at this Hotel are reduced to $2.00 per day and upwards.
"THE ORTON" is furnished with every modern appliance for the comfort and convenience of its guests, including Otis Elevator, Electric Lights, Steam Heating, &c.
J. E. MONTAGUE,
MANAGER.
8—17—93

Notice of Sale under Mortgage.

By virtue of the power and authority given by a certain deed of mortgage, executed by Geo. Robinson and wife Mina Robinson, which is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Cumberland County, in Book L, No. 4, page 262, the following property will be exposed to sale by public auction, viz: The lands north of the Monroe Road, as follows:

First Tract.—160 acres, beginning at a pine on the east side of the wagon road, between the house and the bridge, near an old wolf-pit S. 12, E. 40 chains, thence N. 80, E. 40 chains, thence N. 12, W. 40 chains, thence to the beginning.

Second Tract.—45 acres, beginning at the beginning corner of the above 160 acre tract, N. 18 chains, 50 links to a pine and pine pointers in an island between the Red Marsh and the River; thence W. 8 chains to a stake and pointers on the north side of the River; thence S. 20 chains, 20 links, thence 19 chains, 50 links to the aforesaid 160 acre tract; thence as it is 6 chains, to the beginning.

Third Tract.—0 acres beginning on the third line of the 160 acre tract, 6 chains from the third corner, N. 80, E. 17 chains, thence N. 10, W. 30 chains; thence S. 80, W 17 chains to the line of the above 160 acres; thence with it to the beginning.

Place of sale: Market House, Fayetteville, N. C.
Time of sale: Saturday, September 23rd, 1893, 12 M.
Terms of sale: Cash.
JOHN F. CLARK, Mortgagee.
N. A. SINCLAIR, Attorney.
8—24—93

You are cordially invited to stop at McDuffie's Drug Store while in town.

Saved Her Life.

Mrs. C. J. Wooldridge, of Wortham, Texas, saved the life of her child by the use of **Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.**

"One of my children had Croup. The case was attended by our physician, and was supposed to be well under control. One night I was startled by the child's hard breathing, and on going to it found it strangling. It had nearly ceased to breathe. Realizing that the child's alarming condition had become possible in spite of the medicines given, I reasoned that such remedies would be of no avail. Having part of a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the house, I gave the child three doses, at short intervals, and anxiously waited results. From the moment the Pectoral was given, the child's breathing grew easier, and, in a short time, she was sleeping quietly and breathing naturally. The child is alive and well to-day, and I do not hesitate to say that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved her life."

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Prompt to act, sure to cure

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,
SPECIALISTS
(Regular Graduates.)

Are the leading and most successful specialists and will give you help.

Young and middle aged men.

Remarkable results have followed our treatment. Many years of varied and successful experience in the use of curative methods that we alone own and control for all disorders of men who have weak, undeveloped or diseased organs, or who are suffering from errors of youth and excess or who are nervous and impotent, the scorn of their fellows and the contempt of their friends and companions, leads us to guarantee to all patients, if they can possibly be restored, our own exclusive treatment will afford a cure.

WOMEN! Don't you want to get cured of that weakness with a treatment that you can use at home without instruments? Our wonderful treatment has cured others. Why not you? Try it.

CATARRH, and diseases of the Skin, Blood, Heart, Liver and Kidneys.

SYPHILIS—The most rapid, safe and effective remedy. A complete Cure Guaranteed.

SKIN DISEASES of all kinds cured where many others have failed.

UNNATURAL DISCHARGES promptly cured in a few days. Quick, sure and safe. This includes Gleet and Gonorrhœa.

TRUTH AND FACTS.

We have cured cases of Chronic Diseases that have failed to get cured at the hands of other specialists and medical institutes.

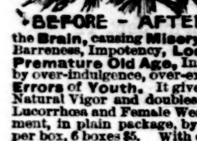
REMEMBER that there is hope for You. Consult no other, as you may waste valuable time. Obtain our treatment at once.

Beware of free and cheap treatments. We give the best and most scientific treatment at moderate prices—as low as can be done for safe and skillful treatment. **FREE consultation** at the office or by mail. Thorough examination and careful diagnosis. A home treatment can be given in a majority of cases. Send for Symptom Blank No. 1 for Men; No. 2 for Women; No. 3 for Skin Diseases. All correspondence answered promptly. Business strictly confidential. Entire treatment sent free from observation. Refer to our patients, banks and business men.

Address or call on

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,
22 1-2 South Broad Street, ATLANTA, GA.

MAGNETIC NERVINE.



Is sold with written guarantee to cure Nervous Prostration, Fits, Dizziness, Headache and Neuralgia and Wakefulness, caused by excessive use of Opium, Tobacco and Alcohol; Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain, causing Misery, Insanity and Death; Barrenness, Impotency, Lost Power in either sex, Premature Old Age, Involuntary Losses, caused by over-indulgence, over-exertion of the Brain and Errors of Youth. It gives to Weak Organs their Natural Vigor and doubles the joys of life; cures Lucorrhœa and Female Weakness. A month's treatment, in plain package, by mail, to any address, $1 per box, 6 boxes $5. With every $5 order we give a Written Guarantee to cure or refund the money. Circulars free. Guarantee issued only by our exclusive agent.

KING BROS.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

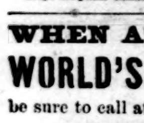
VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, DEBILITY,

and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO.
BUFFALO, N. Y.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

The Consumptive and Feeble and all who suffer from exhausting diseases should use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Female weakness, Rheumatism and Pain. 50c. & $1.

HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Makes walking easy. 15cts. at Druggists.

WHEN AT THE

WORLD'S FAIR, Chicago,

be sure to call at the unique exhibit of

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF

in the northeast part of the AGRICULTURAL BUILDING, north aisle, in the Uruguay Department, and get a

FREE CUP

of delicious, refreshing

BEEF TEA

made from the world-known

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF.

8—24—93 4w

ARE YOU INSURED?

Just think how light the insurance was on the property burned in the late fire!

As soon as the news reached the Old Ætna—which has the largest capital, largest surplus, largest assets of any American Company, the local agent was wired to know if she had a policy in it—ready to settle you see!

Remember she is always "*First.*"

Where can you get better protection?

Secure your property with

B. R. HUSKE, Agent.

12—8—92

POE & CO.,
BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURERS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Feb'y 25, 1892—tf

Settlement of the Behring Sea Question Without Resort of War.

A special to the New York World from Washington says: It is very pleasant and self-satisfying to feel that, while the decision of the Behring Sea Board of Arbitration is against the United States "on technical points," as Agent John W. Foster puts it, "the actual result is really in our favor." But, unfortunately, a careful examination of the facts does not bear out this conclusion. The truth is that the United States have been badly worsted. In the language of an official whose position is about as high as this Government provides and whose business it has been to give particular attention to the subject, "Paris has been our Waterloo." What we have gained may be put in very brief space, as follows:

The settlement of a vexatious problem without resort of war. The adoption of measures designed to fulfill the humane purpose of preserving seal life.

That is all. To accomplish even this much, on the other hand, we have been compelled to sacrafice what we have hitherto insisted upon as national rights and the privileges of American citizens. Just what these supposed rights and privileges are will be apparent from the following concise statement:

We asserted at first that, inasmuch as Russia had exercised certain extraordinary maritime jurisdiction beyond the marine league limit, we had by purchase acquired those rights.

Second, that if this position was untenable, inasmuch as the seals habitually resort to the Pribyloff Islands, unquestioned territory of the United States, they were the property of the United States, not only on those islands, but wherever they might be found in the Behring Sea, and that, consequently, we had the exclusive right to protect them in that sea, whether our exclusive jurisdiction extended over its waters or not.

The rights which we asserted and submitted to the tribunal for termination are found in article 6 of the treaty, and chiefly in the last clause of the article, which reads:

Has the United States any right, and if so what right, of protection or property in the fur seals frequenting the islands of the United States in the Behring Sea when such seals were found outside of the ordinary three-mile limit?

On this point the arbitrators decided that "the United States have no right to the protection of, or property in, the seals frequenting the islands of the United States in Behring Sea when the same are found outside of the ordinary three-mile limit."

But for this decision it would have been unnecessary for the arbitrators to prescribe regulations for the preservation of the seal herd. The adverse decision, however, made it necessary to resort to the seventh article of the treaty which provides that "If the determination of the arbitrators should be observed to the United States on the claims asserted and embraced in the fifth article, that then regulations should be made for the preservation of the seals;" not as the property of the United States, but as animals belonging to no nation whose preservation was of universal benefit. What is the result? Article 1 of the regulations prescribed by the arbitrators reads: "The United States and Great Britain shall forbid their citizens and subjects respectively to kill, capture or pursue at any time or in any manner whatever, the animals commonly called fur seals within a zone of sixty miles west of the Pribyloff Islands inclusive of the territorial waters, the miles being geographical miles, sixty to a degree of latitude."

The zone thus established within which the citizens of both the United States and Great Britain are prohibited from pursuing or killing fur seals at any time extends sixty miles from the island shore or land, not sixty miles beyond the ordinary three-mile limit, and under these regulations the people of the United States are not allowed to take seal anywhere in the waters of the prohibited zone. They can be lawfully killed on the Pribyloff Islands. Under the terms of the treaty the United States must now not only pay to Great Britain for the benefit of the British subjects a sum of money which will fairly compensate them for abstaining from taking fur seals in the Behring Sea pending the arbitration proceedings, but either satisfy or contest claims for damages by the owners of all vessels seized since 1886.

The United States and Great Britain are the only powers concerned by the decision of the arbitrators. While other powers are not bound by the prescribed regulations, they know it has been solemnly adjudicated that the Behring Sea is an open, free sea, and that the seals found in it are subject to capture just as much as the fish; and it is by no means certain that the nations thus situated will be inclined to voluntarily bind themselves as the United States and Great Britain have done. Now the question arises, suppose other nations are unwilling to accept these regulations, and take seals on the theory that that is a free sea, declared to be so by this tribunal, how can we object or make war upon other nations simply because they assert what this very tribunal has decided to be their right?

These and other considerations lead men very high in Administration circles here to believe that Agent Foster's carefully prepared explanations are designed to humbug the American people into a belief that they have scored a practical victory, when, as a matter of fact, their cause has suffered utter defeat.

O! woman, lovely woman, why will you suffer so,
Why bear such pain and anguish, and agony of woe?
Why don't you seek the remedy—the one that's all the go?

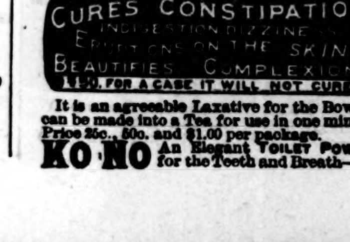
"All the go," because it makes the pains go. As an invigorating, restorative tonic, soothing cordial and bracing nervine, for debilitated and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has no equal. It improves digestion, invigorates the system, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, produces refreshing sleep, dispels melancholy and nervousness, and builds up both the flesh and strength of those reduced below a healthy standard. Don't be put off with some worthless compound, easily, but dishonestly, recommended to be "just as good," that the dealer may make more profit. "Favorite Prescription" is incomparable.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

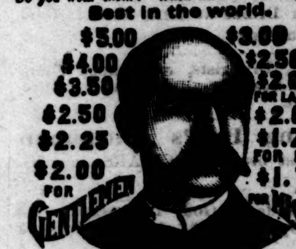


It is an agreeable Laxative for the Bowels; can be made into a Tea for use in one minute. Price 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per package.

KO NO An Elegant Toilet Powder for the Teeth and Breath—25c.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE NOT RIP.

Do you wear them? When next in need try a pair. Best in the world.



If you want a fine DRESS SHOE, made in the latest styles, don't pay $6 to $8, try my $3, $3.50, $4.00 or $5 Shoe. They fit equal to custom made and look and wear as well. If you wish to economize in your footwear, do so by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes. Name and price stamped on the bottom, look for it when you buy. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

ROSE & LEAK,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

KODAKS.

Having accepted the agency for the Eastman Kodak Company we would be pleased to show samples of work done on the different style Kodaks and quote prices. Prices range from $6.00 to $65.00.

A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.

2—23—tf

—THE—

Bank : of : Fayetteville,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Does - a - General - Banking - Business.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK.

Collects Notes and Drafts

Payable here and at all Banking Points in North Carolina,

AT REASONABLE CHARGES,

and remits promptly for all collections.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - $300,000.00.

☞ No deposits received on interest.

J. D. WILLIAMS, Pres.,
H. W. LILLY, Vice Pres.,
J. C. HAIGH, JR., Cashier.

Fayetteville, N. C.

PLUMBING.

I am prepared to contract for PLUMBING on the most improved scientific sanitary principles.

The latest improvements in fixtures will be furnished.

I have made the proper planning and construction of plumbing a careful study and can assure my customers that all work done under my direction shall be safe and at as low prices as it can be well and safely done.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

March 9, 1893—tf

FOR SALE.

ONE IRON SAFE. Herring and Farrell Patent, 5 FEET HIGH, perfectly NEW, may be bought for CASH at about half of cost. If you need a SAFE now is the opportunity to purchase at a sacrifice.

For price and particulars apply or write to the BUSINESS MANAGER of the Fayetteville Observer.

What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Archer, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach."
Carlos Martyn, D. D., New York City.

Castoria.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results."
Edwin F. Pardee, M. D., 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

WALTER WATSON.

SEND FOR PRICES.

BOY DIXIE PLOWS,	Sash, Doors, Blinds.	Lime, Hair, Cement.	GEORGIA RACHET STOCKS,
STONEWALL PLOWS,			SAMPSON UPRIGHT STOCKS,
WROUGHT IRON PLOWS,			STEEL SHAPES—ALL KINDS,
PLOW LINES,			PLOW LINE ROPE,
TRACE CHAINS,			HAMES,
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FORKS,			RAKES,
HOES,			MATTOX,
BUSH HOOKS,			BRIER HOOKS.

Pumps, Points and Pipe for Drive Wells.

Pumps for Deep Wells and Force Pumps.

Cart, Wagon and Buggy Material a specialty.

HILL'S

REMEMBER WE GUARANTEE A CURE and invite the most careful investigation as to our responsibility and the merits of our Tablets.

READ OUR TESTIMONIALS

Double Chloride of Gold Tablets

Will completely destroy the desire for TOBACCO in from 3 to 5 days. Perfectly harmless; cause no sickness, and may be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the patient, who will voluntarily stop smoking or chewing in a few days.

DRUNKENNESS and MORPHINE HABIT can be cured at home, and without any effort on the part of the patient, by the use of our SPECIAL FORMULA GOLD CURE TABLETS.

During treatment patients are allowed the free use of Liquor or Morphine until such time as they shall voluntarily give them up.

We send particulars and pamphlet of testimonials free, and shall be glad to place sufferers from any of these habits in communication with persons who have been cured by the use of our TABLETS.

HILL'S TABLETS are for sale by all FIRST-CLASS druggists at $1.00 per package.

If your druggist does not keep them, enclose us $1.00 and we will send you, by return mail, a package of our Tablets.

Write your name and address plainly, and state whether Tablets are for Tobacco, Morphine or Liquor Habit.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED into purchasing any of the various nostrums that are being offered for sale. Ask for HILL'S TABLETS and take no other.

Manufactured only by

—THE—

OHIO CHEMICAL CO.,
51, 53 & 55 Opera Block,
LIMA, OHIO.

PARTICULARS FREE.

TOBACCO HABIT EASILY CURED.

A FEW Testimonials from persons who have been cured by the use of **Hill's Tablets.**

The Ohio Chemical Co.:
Dear Sir:—I have been using your cure for tobacco habit, and found it would do what you claim for it. I used ten cents worth of the strongest chewing tobacco a day, and from one to five cigars; or I would smoke from ten to forty pipes of tobacco. Have chewed and smoked for twenty-five years, and two packages of your Tablets cured me so I have no desire for it.
B. M. JAYLORD, Leslie, Mich.

Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.
The Ohio Chemical Co.:—Gentlemen:—Some time ago I sent for $1.00 worth of your Tablets for Tobacco Habit. I received them all right and, although I was both a heavy smoker and chewer, they did the work in less than three days. I am cured.
Truly yours, MATHEW JOHNSON, P. O. Box 45.

Pittsburgh, Pa.
The Ohio Chemical Co.:—Gentlemen:—It gives me pleasure to speak a word of praise for your Tablets. My son was strongly addicted to the use of liquor, and through a friend, I was led to try your Tablets. He was a heavy and constant drinker, but after using your Tablets but three days he quit drinking, and will not touch liquor of any kind. I have waited four month before writing you, in order to know the cure was permanent. Yours truly,
MRS. HELEN MORRISON.

Cincinnati, Ohio.
The Ohio Chemical Co:—Gentlemen:—Your Tablets have performed a miracle in my case. I have used morphine, hypodermically, for seven years, and have been cured by the use of two packages of your Tablets, and without any effort on my part.
W. L. LOTEGAY.

Address all Orders to

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.,
51, 53 and 55 Opera Block, LIMA, OHIO.

RESPONSIBLE AGENTS WANTED. (In writing please mention this paper.)

To Builders and Others.

Finished Flooring, Beaded or Plain Ceiling, Plained Posts, Rails and Palings any length. All the latest patterns of Mouldings furnished on short notice at lowest prices.

ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

Estimates given. Orders solicited from abroad. Address WALTER WATSON, Fayetteville, N. C.

Is Your Life Worth Anything

to others? Are there not persons dependent on your earnings for their support? Are they provided for in case of your death? The simplest and safest way of assuring their protection is life insurance. Business, professional, and working men generally, should insure, for their brains or their muscles, are their capital and income too. Death stops them both. Insure in the

Equitable Life

and death cannot stop your salary or steal your capital, and your loved ones will be safe from want.

W. J. RODDEY,
General Agent for the Carolinas,
ROCK HILL, South Carolina.

NEW PRAYER BOOKS
ACCORDING TO THE NEW STANDARD.

"CAMBRIDGE" EDITION
JUST RECEIVED.

We have a beautiful line of these Prayer Books in Japanese Seal, French Seal, Persian Calf, Syrian Levant, German Calf and Turkey Morocco.

A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.

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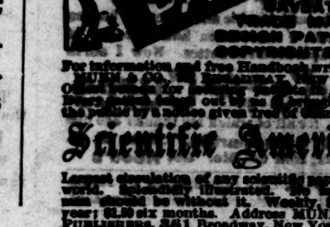
Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



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To Have Your Spring and Summer Suits Made to Order.

Having just received a fine line of samples for the

SPRING AND SUMMER SEASON,

I am prepared to furnish the trade with all the latest styles.

Cleaning, Dyeing and Repairing Gentlemen's Clothing a Specialty.

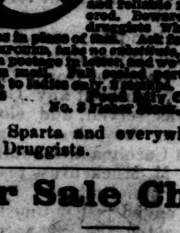
PRICES OF SUITS RANGE FROM $25.00 UP; PANTALOON $8.00 UP.

Gentlemen's own material cut or made up in the latest styles and at reasonable prices.

Thanking the public generally for their past patronage, I ask for a continuance of same.

M. JUDGE,
Fashionable Merchant Tailor,
Overbaugh House, Green Street.

4—6—93 tf



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5—18—93.

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having this day qualified as administrator of the estate of Evander Gillis, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them on or before August 7th, 1894, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

N. W. GILLIS, Adm'r of the Estate of Evander Gillis.

Aug. 7, 1893—6w

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RY CO

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect Aug. 20th, 1893.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Wilmington,	7:40 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	12:40 p. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	12:55 "
Arrive Sanford,	3:10 "
Leave Sanford,	3:30 "
Leave Climax,	6:23 "
Arrive Greensboro,	7:10 "
Leave Greensboro,	7:35 "
Leave Stokesdale,	8:37 "
Arrive N & W Jun.—Walnut Cove,	9:15 "
Leave N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	9:25 "
Leave Rural Hall,	10:04 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	11:55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Mt. Airy,	5:10 a. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	7:00 "
Arrive N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	7:40 "
Leave N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	8:00 "
Leave Stokesdale,	8:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:40 "
Leave Greensboro,	10:00 "
Leave Climax,	10:43 "
Arrive Sanford,	1:35 p. m.
Leave Sanford,	1:55 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:05 "
Leave Fayetteville,	4:20 "
Arrive Wilmington,	9:20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Bennettsville,	9:15 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	10:25 "
Leave Red Springs,	11:08 "
Leave Hope Mills,	12:03 p. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	12:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Fayetteville,	4:25 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	4:50 "
Leave Red Springs,	5:48 "
Leave Maxton,	6:25 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:35 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	8:50 a. m.
Leave Climax,	10:43 "
Arrive Greensboro,	11:30 "
Leave Greensboro,	11:50 "
Leave Stokesdale,	1:05 p. m.
Arrive Madison	2:00 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	2:55 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	3:50 "
Arrive Greensboro,	5:05 "
Leave Greensboro,	5:20 "
Leave Climax,	6:25 "
Arrive Ramseur,	8:05 "

Connections North bound with the Seaboard Air Line at Sanford; Richmond & Danville R. R. at Greensboro; Norfolk & Western R. R. at Walnut Cove Junction.

Connections South bound with the Norfolk & Western R. R. at Walnut Cove Junction; Richmond & Danville R. R. at Greensboro; Seaboard Air Line at Sanford; Atlantic Coast Line at Fayetteville.

North bound trains dinner at Sanford and supper at Greensboro.

South bound train breakfast at Walnut Cove and dinner at Sanford.

W. E. KYLE, General Passenger Agent.
J. W FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.
AND BRANCHES
AND FLORENCE RAILROAD
Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED July 2nd, 1893.	No. 23 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.	No. 41 Daily.	No. 55 Daily Ex. Sunday.
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	
Leave Weldon..	12 35	9 53	5 00	......
Ar. Rocky Mount	1 42	10 45	6 20	......
Arrive Tarboro..	2 35	......	......	......
Leave Tarboro..	12 54	......	......	......
				P. M.
Lv Rocky Mount	1 42	10 45	6 20	......
Leave Wilson...	2 30	11 30	7 00	2 40
Leave Selma....	......	......	......	3 30
Lv. Fayetteville	......	1 15	......	6 00
Arrive Florence	10 40	3 27	......	9 05

			A. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 30	......	7 00	......
Leave Goldboro.	3 20	......	7 47	......
Leave Magnolia.	4 33	......	8 57	......
Ar. Wilmington.	6 15	......	10 40	......
	P. M.		A. M.	

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED July 2nd, 1893.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 14 Daily.	No. 40 Daily.	No. 56 Daily Ex. Sunday.
	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
Leave Florence	5 10	7 30	......	6 30
Lv. Fayetteville	......	9 33	......	9 50
Leave Selma....	......	......	......	11 49
Arrive Wilson..	......	11 25	......	12 50

	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.
Lv. Wilmington.	9 30	......	5 00	......
Leave Magnolia	11 10	......	6 40	......
Leave Goldsboro	12 20	......	7 47	......
Arrive Wilson..	1 10	......	8 34	......

		No. 14 Daily.		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	1 10	11 30	8 34	......
Ar Rocky Mount	2 00	12 08	9 15	......
Arrive Tarboro..	2 35	......	......	......
Leave Tarboro..	12 54	......	......	......
Lv Rocky Mount	2 00	12 08	9 15	......
Arrive Weldon..	3 08	1 00	10 35	......
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3:40 P M, Halifax 4:00 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P. M. Greenville 6:37 P. M., Kinston 7:35 P. M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M. Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50; returning leaves Tarboro 4:40 P. M., Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:20 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 5:30 A M, Sunday 10:00 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 12:20 P M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:00 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A. M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:00 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:15 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 8:2 P M; arrive Dunbar 9:30 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 7:00 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 6:00 P M and 11:30 A M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 8:20 A M and 4:00 P M, connecting at Warsaw with Nos 41, 40, 23 and 78.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

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T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

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Dec. 22—tf

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5—18—93

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7—27—93

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